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No 62,005

# THE TIMES

THURSDAY DECEMBER 6 1984

20p

THE TIMES

## Tomorrow

**Nil desperandum**  
Philip Howard presents a classic argument for retaining Latin and Greek in schools

**Full house**  
How the West End theatres have been lifted out of the doldrums

**Glorious obsession**  
Gilbert Kaplan, the musical amateur who has made a profession out of a symphony

**Winning kick**  
The thoughts of Andrew Slack captain of the Wallabies, as they head for the grand slam

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize of £2,000 was shared by two winners yesterday. Mr Gordon Vince of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and Miss Susan Blau of Northwood, Middlesex each received £1,000. Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, back page.

## Thatcher attack on Greece

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in the commons that it would be "utterly disgraceful" if Greece blocked the entry of Spain and Portugal to the EEC in its efforts to win more community money for the poorer Mediterranean regions

Hard bargain, page 6  
Leading article, page 17

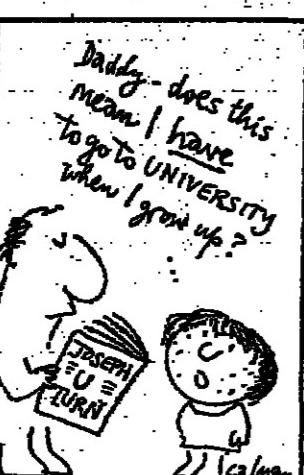
## Boycott ends

The TUC held tripartite discussions with the CBI and the Government on the National Economic Development Council after a seven-month boycott over the GCHQ union ban

Ian Munn

## Callaghan rests

Mr James Callaghan, aged 72, the former Labour Prime Minister, has been in hospital for tests and is being advised by doctors to rest.



## Shultz visit

Mr George Shultz, US Secretary of State, will stop off in London next Tuesday en route to Brussels for informal talks with Sir Geoffrey Howe

Spending pressure, page 7

## Union walkout

Talks on a new salary structure for teachers were killed off when National Union of Teachers' representatives walked out of the final meeting with employers

Page 2

## Gatting triumph

A century by Gatting took England to victory in their first one-day match against India. Also included today, the full first-class fixture list for the 1985 season

Page 28

Leader page, 17

Letters: On Saw of Sea, from Lord Ennals; children in care, from Mr J R Price; VAT, from Mr Clive Jenkins

Leading articles: Youth benefits: Greece and the EEC; student grants

Features, pages 12-16

Grenada's twin allegiances: will the church disintegrate? industry's break with Government pay policies: Profile: Sir Michael Havens

Obituary, page 18

Mr Michael Standing, Lim Yew Hock

Books, pages 10-11

Robert Nye reviews poetry; Anthony Parsons on Lady Donaldson's book about the first fifty years of the British Council; Hugh Barnes reviews fiction

Classified, pages 30 to 34

Appointments

Home News, 2-5

Overseas, 6-8

Arts, 15

Books, 18-21

Business, 20-25

Cities, 5

Court, 15

Crossword, 36

Law Report, 18

Parliament, 4

Sale Room, 2

Science, 18

Sport, 26-29

TV & Radio, 35

Theatre, etc, 35

Weather, 36

# Grants climbdown forces £11m cut in science budget

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday approved a £21 million climbdown on Sir Keith Joseph's student grants package which will benefit about 70,000 wealthier families by up to £520 a year.

But the retreat, announced by the Secretary of State for Education, was forced by one of the biggest backbench revolts, and one of the most fundamental breakdowns in political communication between government and supporters, for many years.

The humiliation and embarrassment of the reversal was heightened by the scale of the sacrifice involved.

Although parental contributions will still go up by about £18 million from the start of the next academic year, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was made to increase his cherished public expenditure planning total by £10 million for 1985-86, and Sir Keith had no alternative but to reduce his planned increase in the vital sciences budget which, he explained to MPs, "received more, though slightly less".

The most critical decision was the complete withdrawal of the plan to charge parents for tuition, but Sir Keith also announced a review of student maintenance, which would consider "whether radical change in the student support system, which might include loans, should be made so as better to meet the needs of students and their families whilst safeguarding the interests of the taxpayer".

He also gave details of £11 million cuts in his 1985-86 science budget; a cut of £5 million in the increase which he had proposed for the universities; a reduction of £3

million in the cash he had promised, additionally, for scientific research; and a number of other economies which included a smaller increase for a microelectronics programme.

The Department of Education and Science was caught completely unprepared for theasty student grants retreat. No tables of changes in parental contributions are expected until early next week.

Sir Keith told the Commons: "It is possible some individual parents may have to pay as much as £270 a year more." But that compares with the previous plans under which the maximum increase would have been £725 a year.

The minimum grant of £205 is still to be abolished, and it is expected that at higher income levels there will be a progressively steeper increase in parental support, but the withdrawal of the £520 tuition charge has defused the difficulty.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals gave a very qualified welcome to Sir Keith's announcement. (Our Education Correspondent writes).

It is said that although his manifestly unfair proposals had been rectified in part, the cost to the future of British universities and sciences, already under great strain, was alarming.

The National Union of Students said that the principle of free higher education had been preserved but the impact of increased contributions on thousands of families would still be enormous next year.

Parliament, page 4

Leading article, page 17

## Police laying plans to prevent 'vendettas' after pit strike

• The police are making plans to protect miners from intimidation after the pit strike ends, the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, said yesterday.

• The drift back to work among striking miners showed signs of drying up when only 82 men crossed picket lines for the first time. Page 2

• Mr Ian MacGregor, National Coal Board chairman, suggested in a speech the sale of uneconomic mines to NUM members for an economic payment.

• Mr Michael McGahey, NUM vice-president, told an Allot rally: "We are fighting for a free trade union movement in Britain." Page 2

By John Winder

credibly to assert that, faced with violent mass pickets, the law will fail and the Government will fall. When that happens, it will be a triumph for law in a free society.

"Although that day has yet to arrive, the outlines are clearly visible."

Mr Brittan said Mr Arthur Scargill's response to violence in the dispute had underlined the moral responsibility of the leadership.

Mr Brittan told a Parliamentary Press Gallery lunch: "If the men of violence contemplate vendettas after the strike, they will fail as surely as their tactics have failed during it."

He said that after the strike the rule of law would be seen to have triumphed because it would be seen to have been defeated. Violence in the strike had not just been merely a means. The victory of lawless violence was the true end in itself.

"After the end of this strike, no one will again be able

to assert the right of his members to engage in whatever violence they choose, so long as it is on the picket line? Does he regard

his supporters on the picket line as licensed thugs?"

If Mr Scargill had been serious in dissociating himself from violence he would not have used wooden words, wrung out of him by public outrage, but would have issued an immediate instruction to all his followers, telling them that those who engaged in violence would be thrown out of the union.

The TUC should tell the union leadership bluntly that enough was enough. There would not be power cuts, nor a general strike.

During the Home Secretary's speech, Mr John Prescott, Labour's leading spokesman on employment in the Commons, walked out in protest.

He said afterwards: "I was not prepared to sit there and listen to a declaration of war on what these people call the 'enemy within'."

He challenged Mr Brittan to go to the picket lines or to a miners' public meeting instead of being a "lunchtime warrior".

This could not be done at the moment, however, because of the attitude of Mr Scargill.

As an article of faith, the leaders of the NUM have rejected any such notion on the grounds that it is totally contrary to good socialist dogma.

Mr MacGregor said that a third of the miners were working now because they realised they were called out on strike or false pretences, for objectives which were totally different from the objectives of the people in the mining industry.

He asserted the right of his members to engage in whatever violence they choose, so long as it is on the picket line? Does he regard

their good-luck blessing and the elders were mobbed.

There was a burst of singing as the bridegroom entered the room, a white cloth on his head.

The marriage united two 18-year-old first cousins, grandchildren of Grand Rabbi Moses Teitelbaum, the sect's leader. They had met a number of times before the ceremony. The Teitelbaums have been leaders since the mid-19th century, and this wedding was considered almost a royal one.

Hasidim are devoted to strict observance of ritual law and do not recognize the state of Israel, believing that only the Messiah can return Israel to the Jews. Many migrated from Eastern Europe to America in large numbers during and after the Second World War and settled in strength in Brooklyn.

After the couple were married - in the freezing open air - guests pushed and shoved enthusiastically into separate arenas, a hockey stadium and an exhibition hall, to consume 3,500 chickens, 20,000 rolls, 4,000 pounds of gefilte fish, 6,300 melons, 8,000 sandwiches and mounds of potato pasta, liver goulash, salad and chocolate pie, eaten down with brandy. The top table cut into a 14ft long loaf.

Then the band struck up its

jazzy tunes and there was energetic dancing until dawn, men with men and women with women, a custom intended to prevent impure thoughts. The noisy festivities were punctuated with toasts.

The feast cost more than \$250,000 and was paid for by wealthy members of the community who considered it an honour to pay.

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# Hope of more capital spending as TUC rejoins Neddy

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC went back yesterday into discussions with the Confederation of British Industry and the Government on the National Economic Development Council (Neddy), after a seven-month boycott in protest at the banning of trade unions at Government Communications Headquarters.

At joint CBI-TUC Neddy more teeth, which the unions laid down as a precondition of re-entry, was welcomed by the Government, although Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, balked at the suggestion that there should be full consultation at the council before the Government decides its budget priorities.

Mr John Cassells, Neddy director general, said after yesterday's meeting that he believed the organization would become more effective.

The key element in the 20-point joint programme accepted by the Government was the need for the council to have a "sharper focus" on promoting conditions for fast economic growth, which in turn involved capital spending particularly on infrastructure.

Yesterday's meeting also discussed a paper from Mr Eric Hammon, leader of the electricians' union, in which he apparently argued that less reliance should be placed on coal as a source of electricity in view of the miners' strike.

## Train may have passed red signal

A public inquiry is to be held to establish what caused the collision between two trains in Salford, Greater Manchester, on Tuesday in which two people were killed and 76 injured.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, announced the inquiry yesterday.

The crash happened when a passenger train hit the back of a petroleum tanker train. A few minutes earlier, a commuter waiting at Eccles station is understood to have seen the passenger train, with 300 people on board, go through red signals.

British Rail confirmed that the investigations will include a claim that a signalman may also have seen the passenger train go through a red light.

The passenger train driver, Mr Edward Crossford, aged 36, of Mab Lane, Liverpool, was one of the two men who died.

## Ulster's Civil Service jobs to be monitored

A special monitoring unit is to become operational in Northern Ireland Department of Finance and Personnel next month to examine every single recruitment and promotion in the provincial Civil Service. The aim is to ensure that it accords with Government policy on equality of opportunity regardless of religion, politics, sex and marital status.

All 23,000 white-collar civil servants in Ulster will be asked which primary school or schools they attended - a reliable indication in Northern Ireland whether one is Protestant or Roman Catholic.

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An RAF Nimrod patrolling

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The mock disaster, the rescue flights and ship move-

ments were purely "on paper", started at 10.05 am.

At the end of the day the final mock casualty list was 17 hurt and one man dead, named in the statement from the department as Bobby Ewing, a Texas oilman. His Dallas family has been told.

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## Seaside landlady is jailed for £10,000 dole fraud involving young jobless

A seaside landlady wept yesterday as she was jailed for a year for masterminding a £10,000 dole fraud.

Jane Barrs, aged 39, a former Torquay hotelier, who has a handicapped son aged 5 and a baby of 13 months, was on the verge of collapse as sentence was passed at Exeter Crown Court.

The recorder, Mr Colin Nicholls, said: "I have no alternative but to send you to prison, if for no other reason than to let it be a warning to other hotel-keepers who might be similarly tempted."

"You were the prime mover in these offences. You allowed young unemployed, some of them desperate, to be lured to your hotel by the promise of extra cash."

Of the 16 young unemployed people in the dock with her, 14 were given either probation or community service orders. One teenager, born in Liverpool, was given six months' youth custody, and another was sent to a detention centre for three months. Each had admitted one offence of dishonestly obtaining money from the Department of Health and Social Security.

The court was told that Barrs launched her "Costa del Dole" in consumer interests to try to raise a mint in a month and the latest information being undertaken by the government.

The aims, marketing her land, and Southern Ireland's remain the principles behind the farmgate, for all the small numbers of local producers process who make their own cheese, butter, cream and soft cheese directly to shops.

But the prices of which brands will be set for lack of competition and for instance will now be a matter of direct negotiation within a

franchise, which netted a total of £10,175, when her hotel, the Neptune, Hoxton Road, Torquay, was facing bankruptcy.

She gave jobless youngsters letters confirming that they were staying at the hotel and paying her £44 weekly for bed and breakfast. That enabled them to claim nearly £69 a week instead of the £27 they would have got had they admitted having no fixed address.

The recorder said that the total loss to the DHSS was about £8,500 over five months, of which only £288 had been recovered.

The "Giro lodgers" never stayed at the hotel, but gave her an average of £13 from the cash they received.

The fraud was uncovered when police, investigating a £942 spending spree at a cash-and-carry with an invalid cheque, discovered that the number of hotel residents did not tally with the number of DHSS Giro cheques being sent there.

All but four of the 16 youngsters, all unemployed at the time of the offences, gave addresses in Torquay, but the majority had gone to the resort from Merseyside or Manchester. Many were from the Huyton area of Liverpool.

Barrs was jailed for a total of 12 months after pleading guilty to four charges of dishonesty to 12 months after pleading guilty to four charges of dishonesty to

and the court heard that there were 22 more charges which were made in respect of any of the offences.

Sarah Horne, aged 18, of Torquay, was accused of one offence of handling stolen goods, and was given a 12-month probation. Steven Bransford, aged 18, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation; Lawrence Cheshire, aged 18, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation; Steven Riley, aged 18, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation; and Brian Carroll, aged 18, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation.

Lawrence Flynn, aged 18, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation; and Steven Flynn, aged 18, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation.

Miss Pat Simmons, 22, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation.

John Murphy, aged 20, of Torquay, was given a 12-month probation.

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After the Dublin summit

## Spain and Portugal will have to swallow hard bargain to join the EEC

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The rush is now on to complete negotiations with Spain and Portugal so that they can join the Community, as promised, in 1986. The Dublin summit succeeded in putting together at last a Community position to put to the two countries on all major issues and what is being billed as the last major negotiating session is now due in Brussels at the Foreign Ministers' Council on December 17.

Between then and now Commission officials will be locked in intense preparations, with experts from Spain and Portugal. The outstanding issues are principally concerned with industrial matters, especially on steel production and tariff levels for imports into Spain.

They will also sound out reactions from the two on the newly-agreed positions on wine, fishing rights and fruit and vegetable production, before the full-scale negotiations at the council meeting.

The offer falls well below the

minimum expectations of Spain on all these essential sectors, and with time running out both countries are now in a "take-it-or-leave-it" situation. It will be difficult, if not impossible, for Spain and Portugal to succeed at this stage in changing the details of the agreed common position of the Ten, particularly as this has been achieved only with enormous difficulty.

What EEC members have been prepared to offer the would-be members is a transition period of seven years, during which the present members of the club would have increasing access to markets for the new members for their products, while keeping a strict control on products coming the other way.

Rumbling in the background will be the new Greek demand for more money, raised so forcibly at the summit by Mr Papandreu. He still says that he will block enlargement if he is not satisfied with what is on offer by the next summit in March.

Despite the difficulties the betting at the moment is that the negotiations will succeed. But the entry terms are likely to be so tight that it seems certain both countries will start renegotiating from the very day they join.

Leading article, page 17

## Madrid eager to seize chance of completing admission

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain wants the Dublin summit to expedite its EEC entry negotiations and keep the January 1 1986 accession date.

But it reacted cautiously yesterday to Dublin's clearing the way to the final negotiating rounds. Madrid is worried about the Greek threat of a veto which might upset the timetable and by the risk that the angry reaction of the southern French wine growers might weaken French nerve.

The Spanish Cabinet met yesterday to consider the strategy it will pursue after it receives the EEC's full negotiating package in Brussels on December 17. Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, speaking before the meeting, made it clear his desire for a final spurt.

"All the world knows that when negotiations are ripe it is much better to conclude them than let such an opportunity slip away and maybe disappear," he said.

There are two reasons for seeking a quick settlement of

the issue.

Britain and the other members of the EEC are close to agreement with Spain on low-tariff car import quotas, which had been a main concern for British interests. Quotas will rise from the present 15,000 to more than 40,000 by the end of the third year after Spanish entry.

Señor Manuel Marin, Spain's chief EEC negotiator, argues that political arbitration is all that is required in several areas. For instance, he says that if Spanish fruit and vegetable exports are restricted, Spain will restrict EEC dairy products, meat and sugar.

Spain's exporters of orange and lemons are refusing to let their products be lumped with fruit and vegetables for discriminatory treatment to protect French, Italian or Greek produce. The EEC's 28.5 million Ecu aid to restructure the Basque fishing fleet is dismissed as being directed to finishing off the Basque fleet and not helping to modernize it.

Step-by-step: A hijacker and an Iranian negotiator confronting each other at Tehran airport yesterday as tension mounted. There were threats to blow up the Kuwaiti Airbus with about 80 hostages on board.

### The Indian chemical disaster

## Cause of leak still unknown as death toll continues to rise

By Thomson Prentice  
Science Correspondent

**Experimental Insecticide Number 7744**, born in Union Carbide Corporation's chemical laboratories in the United States in 1956, has been travelling the world ever since under the trade name Sevin, killing and controlling such everyday pests as cockroaches, crickets and the Colorado potato beetle.

Until last Monday, it had not been considered a risk to humans. As a refined product, it is safe enough. But one of the raw materials of Sevin is methyl isocyanate, the chemical which has killed more than 1,600 people in India.

Methyl isocyanate (MIC) is a very active organic chemical. Highly volatile, with a low boiling point, it vapourizes when exposed to the air.

Inhaled, it attacks the tissue of the lungs. It attacks protein molecules, such as haemoglobin, the oxygen carriers in the red blood cells. In effect, it deprives the body of oxygen.

The makers and users of MIC never doubted its potential deadliness.

"We have been very much aware of the hazards of MIC. If we hadn't, we wouldn't have been able to make it safely and without problems for over 20 years," David Gilbey, spokesman for Union Carbide's British branch at Harrogate, said.

But he added: "We don't know exactly what caused that leak at our plant in India, and we won't know until our engineers have gone through it with a fine toothcomb."

Mr Alan Sutton, works services manager of the Ciba Geigy chemicals factory near Grimsby, said: "The hazards associated with the use of MIC are fully recognized and care-

### Deadly chemical stored in Britain

About 1,800 gallons of the deadly chemical methyl isocyanate are in storage at the Ciba Geigy Chemicals factory on the Humber bank near Grimsby, it was disclosed yesterday. The chemical is stored in 40 sealed drums each containing 45 gallons two miles from the centre of Grimsby and less than a mile from the nearest houses. In India, the chemical was stored under pressure.

fully regulated in the UK. We use it in accordance with a specific set of safety procedures which are extremely strict for all our manufacturing processes.

The local emergency services and the Health and Safety Executive are aware that we use MIC.

Mr Werner Dittes, managing director, said: "Despite the rigorous safety measures already in force at our plant, we are in no way complacent about our operations here. It is our annual practice to review our procedures in the light of incidents elsewhere, and we are already doing this following the tragic events in India."

Methyl isocyanate is not manufactured at Grimsby, but used in comparatively small quantities to produce a chemical used in a weedkiller.

In the manufacture of pesticides such as Sevin, MIC reacts with *Isophthalol* to become a white crystal, which is marketed as a pesticide either as a liquid, a powder, or pellets.

The production of MIC itself is carried out under rigorously controlled conditions at Union Carbide's factory at the town of Institute, West Virginia. The

Bhopal plant in India is said to be very similar to that in the United States. The chemical has safety threshold of 0.02 parts per million under British regulations.

Union Carbide said yesterday that it shipped about six tonnes of MIC from the United States to Ciba Geigy at Grimsby, two or three times a year, in stainless steel 200-litre drums. The drums themselves are transported in closed containers, the company said, adding that "there has never been any incident involving Union Carbide's methyl isocyanate in the UK."

The company rejected suggestions yesterday that pesticides which used MIC as a raw material were outdated and tended to be exported to Third World countries.

The riots on Tuesday night by anarchists protesting against the Athens meeting of the European parliament's 16 right-wing deputies led by M Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the French right wing, added to the unease.

Today, the House of Lords will begin a debate on aspects of the Food and Environment Protection Bill, which is partly concerned with the export of dangerous chemicals to the Third World.

Pesticides such as Sevin were produced in the 1950s to cope with the surge in demand for agricultural chemicals, but were overtaken by organochlorines which were cheap and effective. However, organochlorines were found to be poisons to wildlife and persistent in soil, and were getting into the food chain. That led to the banning in the early 1970s of such compounds as DDT.

Union Carbide said yesterday, however, that Sevin is commonly used throughout the United States and in such countries as The Soviet Union and Poland. Although also produced in Germany and Israel, such pesticides are little used in Europe, simply because the pests they are intended to exterminate are not a problem.

## Athens hit by the bomb jitters

From Marie Modiano  
Athens

Bomb disposal experts were called to the British Council building in central Athens yesterday to remove a suspicious package left on the doorstep. Although it contained nothing but a harmless pair of shoes, the incident showed how jittery Athens is after the recent spate of bomb explosions and street battles in the city.

### Polisario plea

Algiers (AFP) - The Polisario Liberation Front leader, Muhammad Abdelaziz, appealed in a letter to King Hassan of Morocco for a negotiated end to their nine-year war over Western Sahara. It was Polisario's first such initiative.

### Dope ring free

Berne (AP) - The Chilean leader and seven other convicted members of an international drug smuggling ring have escaped from Switzerland's only women's prison, Hindeleben, during the past 14 months, it was disclosed here.

### Short acquittal

Kampala (AFP) - Uganda's Local Government Minister in the post-independence administration of President Milton Obote in the 1960s, Mr Balaki Kirya, was acquitted of treason and freed by the High Court here, but security officials immediately rearrested him outside.

### Top Swiss

Berne (AP) - Switzerland's Economics Minister, Mr Kurt Furgler, aged 60, was elected President of the confederation for the 1985 term. It was the third time he had won the ballot since joining the Cabinet in 1971.

### Balkan opening

Vienna (Reuter) - Albania, the Stalinist state that has shunned close contacts with other European countries, has signed five cooperation agreements with Greece on road transport, postal services, telecommunications, culture and scientific and technical matters.

### Christian freed

Beirut (AFP) - Seventeen Christians kidnapped nine days ago in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, including 14 members of the Lebanese Army, were released by their Sunni Muslim fundamentalist captors. Christian militiamen lifted a road-block at Barboura.

### Ghana devalues

Accra (AFP) - Ghana's currency the cedi was devalued for the third time this year, by approximately 30 per cent. Financial sources said it followed a consultative meeting on Ghana's economy called by the World Bank.

### Mine unrest

Johannesburg: (AFP) - Black coalminers began the second legal strike called this year by South Africa's 70,000-strong National Union of Mineworkers at a colliery where there has been a wage dispute since June.

### Mobutu treble

Kinshasa (AP) - President Mobutu Sese Seko took the oath of office for his third seven-year term in a ceremony attended by several heads of state, mainly from Zaire's African neighbours.

### Political round

Rome (Reuter) - From today, members of Italy's small Radical Party will start marching round Parliament for 11 hours every day for a week to press their fellow MPs to approve a Bill allotting funds to combat starvation in the Third World.

### Dog justice

Baden (AP) - A Swiss man who lost custody of the family dog, a cocker spaniel, in a divorce ruling received another spaniel as a gift from the judge who handled the case.

District Judge Luzius Stamm paid 500 Swiss francs (£170) out of his own pocket.

New Cale hints at but contact



**CHINA FUR & LEATHER GARMENTS FAIR**  
will be held in Beijing from Jan 7, 1985 to Jan 14, 1985.

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Hopes fade  
for 61  
miners in  
blast pit

A large crowd gathered outside the mine entrance, with many people holding flags and banners. Some miners were seen carrying bags of coal.

**Double threat  
to Danube**

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**Nato defence planning**

## New Caledonia envoy hints at crackdown but contacts rebel chiefs

From Alan Hamilton, Noumea, New Caledonia

M Edgard Pisani, the French special envoy appointed to seek a solution to the crisis in New Caledonia, yesterday outlined his timetable for a return to law and order and a political accommodation for the militant independence movement.

Addressing the Pacific island's 145,000 people on television, M Pisani, outgoing EEC Commissioner for development aid policy, issued a thinly-veiled warning that French security forces would shortly begin a much tougher crackdown on violence and sabotage, which have resulted in at least two deaths, a dozen serious injuries, and widespread damage to property.

A member of M Pisani's staff has been in contact with rebel leaders to discuss their demand for the release of 17 prisoners arrested during disturbances at last month's election. Their release has been set as a condition for lifting roadblocks. Some remote villages have been cut off for more than a week.

French military helicopters yesterday flew another 80 women and children from besieged villages, bringing the total ferried to the safety of Noumea, the capital, to more than 400. There were reports of violence, vandalism and arson in country districts.

M Pisani said that, provided order was restored, he would begin consultations with all parties in the independence dispute, including the militant Kanak Socialist National Liberation

"We have simply placed

## Europeans pressed to step up spending

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Brussels

The United States is again exerting pressure on European members of Nato to make extra efforts to improve their conventional defence.

Although the Americans have welcomed the decision taken on Tuesday to more than double Nato's spending on improvements to airfields and other facilities, it is clear that they do not think that this goes far enough.

At the end of the two-day meeting of Nato's Defence Planning Committee here yesterday the official communiqué stated that the organisation's secretary-general, Lord Carrington, had been asked "to come forward with proposals for a coherent effort to improve Nato's conventional defence."

Lord Carrington said the focus of this week's meeting had been on the upgrading of the conventional - non-nuclear - part of Nato's deterrent which was "the key to the political acceptability of flexible response".

The meeting was ripe with speculation about a possible US "conventional defence initiative".

Although no detailed proposals have been put forward, they seem very keen that means should be found to maintain the impetus of defence development within the alliance, as the commitment to a 3 per cent annual real growth, under which Nato has operated since 1979, expires in just over a year.

The studies which Lord Carrington is to carry out will

## Weinberger opposes arms cuts

From Mohsin Ali  
Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, will fight a strong rearguard battle with his Cabinet colleagues next week to ensure there are no deep cuts in American defence spending in the 1985 budget proposals now before President Reagan.

Mr Weinberger will also try to lessen the continuing strong opposition in Congress to the building of the MX missile. The President wants to deploy 100 of these.

Two right-wing Republicans, Senator Steven Syms of Idaho and Senator John East of North Carolina, have further complicated the MX controversy by threatening to vote against the missile if President Reagan does not stop abiding by the unratified 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II), because of alleged Soviet violations.

But a State Department spokesman said on Tuesday that the President's policy on interim restraint had not changed.

## Coffee pickers murdered in Contra harvest war

Managua (Reuter) - At least 23 people have allegedly been killed by right-wing guerrillas in the northern Nicaraguan city of Esteli.

Residents said the victims, who included students and workers, were ambushed on Tuesday on their way to the north province of Nueva Segovia, close to Contra bases in neighbouring Honduras.

It was the largest single

people at road blocks to protect our militants in the face of (French) colonists who are well-armed. If the colonists want war, it is they who are equipped to wage it, not us." Active members of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front are estimated at about 400, armed mainly with shotguns and hunting rifles.

M Tjibaou said his claim to an independent state was based on the Melanesian claim to their own land, progressively seized from them since the first French colonization in 1853.

Under his republic he said, French settlers, known as *Caldoches*, would have to wait three years to be granted citizenship, and another three years for full nationality. M Tjibaou said M Pisani's peace mission had a slender chance of success.

Any proposed settlement will almost certainly have to be put to a referendum, at the French Government's insistence, and M Tjibaou, knowing he would lose such a vote because Kanaks form a minority of the population, has so far refused to acknowledge any referendum which includes French settlers.

"But if we lose a referendum, we do not have the means to make war." Although M Tjibaou's forces appear to be a raggle-taggle and ill-equipped band, they have struck panic into the hearts of the settlers.

Australians and New Zealanders have advised their nationals not to visit New Caledonia.

## Nato defence planning

## Europeans pressed to step up spending

From Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, Brussels

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## Middle East peace proposals will dominate meetings with Mitterrand

## Peres on historic Paris mission

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

The re-establishment of close and warm ties between France and Israel was marked by the arrival in Paris yesterday of Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, at the start of a four-day visit. It is the first time for more than 20 years that an Israeli head of government has paid an official visit to France.

Mr Peres will be the fourth Middle East leader to have had talks with President Mitterrand within the last six months after the French President's recent visits to Syria and Jordan, and President Mubarak of Egypt's visit to France.

France's position is less clear towards an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the United Nations, with the participation of all the parties involved, including the PLO and possibly the Soviet Union, as advocated by Syria, Jordan and Egypt, but again opposed by Israel. France has sometimes appeared to support the proposal, but has recently adopted a more ambivalent attitude.

Differences over the Middle East and the various peace proposals now being discussed will dominate today's and tomorrow's talks between Mitterrand and Mr Peres, but no spectacular initiative is expected.

Mitterrand can be expected to maintain France's position on the Middle East. While France upholds the right of Israel to secure borders, it also insists on the right of the

## Cairo and Amman warned on PLO

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli acting Prime Minister, told Egypt and Jordan yesterday that their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and peace with Israel were incompatible.

He was winding up a parliamentary debate on recent Middle East developments, which Israeli left-wingers said opened new vistas for peace.

Mr Shamir said events such as the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Amman last

after the foundation of Israel was broken by de Gaulle's markedly pro-Arab policy in the 1960s. The cool relations between the two countries continued under Pompidou and M Giscard d'Estaing.

The 1981 election of M Mitterrand brought a shift back towards Israel, and in March 1982 the President became the first Western leader to pay an official visit to Israel. But it was not a return to the halcyon days of the 1950s.

M Mitterrand was determined to pursue as far as possible an even-handed policy. Making friends with Israel did not mean abandoning France's forthright condemnation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the Sabra and Chatila massacres.

The damage caused to Franco-Israeli relations by those events has now been repaired. The fact that M Mitterrand and Mr Peres are both socialists and friends of long standing can only serve to increase the warmth of the new friendship.

part of Palestinian land, the PLO had not given up its claim to all of it. Abu Iyad was quoted as having said: "The Zionists took Palestine inch by inch and we must retrieve it inch by inch".

Mr Shamir said: "Any Jordanian partnership with this murder organization blocks every path to peace." Another obstacle was "the vain and dangerous illusion" of Israel returning to its 1949 borders.



M Laurent Fabius (left), the French Prime Minister, greeting Mr Peres at Orly airport yesterday.

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## Blaize unmoved as Gairy's MP threatens to renounce seat

From Christopher Thomas, St George's

The only opposition MP in the new Grenadian Parliament, Mr Marcel Peters, is threatening not to take up his seat in protest at the "fixed" general election.

He is a member of the Grenada United Labour Party, headed by Sir Eric Gairy, the former Prime Minister. The New National Party captured 14 of the 15 seats.

Mr Peter's constituency is outside Grenville, a one-storey town where Sir Eric was born. It is traditionally a stronghold of the party.

Sir Eric said he might join forces with the pro-Cuban Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement to protest about Monday's election, which both parties claimed was rigged by the United States. Observers from Britain, Canada and the Organization of American States said it was "flawless".

If Mr Peters does decline his seat, there will be a by-election. The threat is clearly of little concern to Mr Herbert Blaize, the Prime Minister. Opposition, he said, was no business of government. No one takes seriously Sir Eric's claim that his supporters were disfranchised by the use of disappearances.

The final figures show a remarkable turnout of 84.9 per cent of the 48,000 electorate. The vote distribution was: New National Party 23,984; Grenada United Labour Party 14,677; Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement 2,022; Others 220.

Indications are that the new parliamentary session will not begin until early January. The interim Government has been disbanded, and Grenada is temporarily in the hands of the civil service, while Mr Blaize ponders the formation of his administration.

After a rowdy but trouble-free day of celebrations on Tuesday, the island settled down to a special public holiday yesterday.

Mr Blaize has asked the United States to keep its 200 military personnel on Grenada until local security force has been trained and equipped. Caribbean countries have also been requested to keep their troops here.

● WASHINGTON: President Reagan yesterday said the election represented an achievement of historic importance, the first occasion in which a nation had returned to democracy after being freed from Marxist-Leninist rule (Mohsin Ali writes).

America's victory, page 16



Winner's welcome: Mr Blaize arriving at Point Salines airport from Carriacou. Hooting cars, lorries and buses later joined the 10-mile procession to St George's.

## Bolivians win big pay rises

La Paz (Reuters)

Bolivian trade unions called off a seven-day-old general strike last night, saying they had secured wage rises of more than 750 per cent and a Government agreement to freeze the prices of basic foodstuffs.

We have obtained substantial economic improvements for workers, active and passive alike, Senior Juan Lechin, leader of the Bolivian Workers Confederation, told reporters

President Hernan Siles Zuazo's Government made no immediate statement about the settlement, but Government sources expressed satisfaction that the strike was over.

The Government introduced price rises of up to 200 per cent on food and 1,100 per cent on fuel last month in an attempt to slow rapid economic deterioration.

The unions said the Government had pledged to freeze the price of 10 basic foodstuffs indefinitely. Inflation is running at around 1,000 per cent, according to the National Statistics Institute.

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an outlook: Part 2  
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THE TIMES THURSDAY DECEMBER 6 1984

Joe Miller 150

# WILL THE NEW 740 UPHOLD THE VOLVO TRADITION?

The car on the bottom is Volvo's new 740 saloon.

The cars on the top are Volvos from the past, all noted for their strength and solidity.

As you can see, the 740 is not at all burdened by this reputation.

(In fact, it could have taken the weight of three more cars with ease.)

It's built around an incredibly strong steel safety cage.

Even the roof is reinforced with box-type profiles that effectively act as roll bars. (You can imagine how effective they'd be.)

But if the 740 has all the traditional Volvo virtues (including power assisted steering) it also has some attractions of its own.

Its 2.3-litre engine is remarkably free of internal friction. (This makes it both fast and frugal.)

The new interior takes 5 in comfort, with more elbow room in the back seat than a Daimler.

The rear suspension is patently so much better than the competition we took out a patent.

You can judge all these attractions (and more) at your Volvo dealer now. It's well worth a visit.

Any car that can survive at the bottom of our stack ought to be on the top of your list.

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**THE NEW VOLVO 740. FROM £9249.**





## BOOKS II

American Dionysus:  
Shelley of his age

Robert Lowell once called Hart Crane "the Shelley of my age", which gets it about right. The surprise is that the work of this modern Shelley has been unavailable in Britain for years - a state of affairs now rectified by the publication in paperback of *The Complete Poems of Hart Crane*, edited by Brom Weber (Bloodaxe Books, £4.95). Here is all the verse which Crane wrote in the course of his short and tortured life, a hundred poems or so, many of them gauche or fragmentary, strident or incoherent, but perhaps half a dozen of them near-perfect expressions of an absolutely twentieth century lyrical genius:

O brilliant kids, frisk with your dog.  
Fondle your shells and sticks, bleached  
By time and the elements, but  
there is a line  
You must not cross nor ever  
trust beyond it  
Spry cordage of your bodies to  
caresses  
Too lichen-faithful from too  
wide a breast.  
The bottom of the sea is cruel.

Crane, of course, is one of those writers who arouse violent sympathies in their admirers and equally passionate dislike in other people. He could be fastidious and precise in his use of language - see the superb early poem, "Chaplin-esque", which among other felicities manages to catch the movement of Chaplin's little tramp persona in its rhythm and choice of words. He could also pour out great clouds of windy rhetoric, sentimental when it wasn't simply evasive or pretentious - see the "Indiana" and "Cape Hatters" sections of "The Bridge". To my own mind, "The Bridge" - that vastly ambitious attempt to write a consciously major poem that would make a "mystical synthesis of America" - seems irrelevant to Crane's real achievement as a poet.

That achievement I would define by reference to the half dozen poems already mentioned, which comprise the Chaplin one, "The Wine Merchant", "The Broken Tower", "Legend", "Praise for an Urn", and the important sequence called "Voyages", quoted above. In these poems Crane's peculiar kind of lyricism, leaping language, passionately intelligent feeling, is held in balance, however precariously, by a desire to make sense of something beyond himself. I do not think one does Crane any disservice by insisting on his best work, and pointing out its difference, almost in kind, from what in drunken moments he thought was most representative of him.

He had supreme lyric gifts, and he wrote with more dense and complex feeling than most of his contemporaries. It is a tragedy not only that he killed himself, but that he was critically misled or self-deluded about the nature of his own talent. The mystery is not that he lived and died in the Dionysian way that he did, but that he managed to stand still in himself some half a dozen times

POETRY  
Robert Nye

and observe his own fate with exactitude:

*Then, drop by caustic drop, a perfect  
shall string some constant harmony.*

*Relentless caper for all those who  
Step  
The legend of their youth into the  
noon.*

● A living English poet with at least some of Crane's vigour is Tony Harrison, as can be seen from his Selected Poems, published simultaneously in King Penguin paperback (£3.50) and Viking hardcover (£9.95). Harrison was born in Yorkshire in 1937, and has been hailed as the first genuine working-class poet England has produced this century. At his best, his work is all his own, witty, uninhibited, a series of plain but exuberant statements about birth and copulation and death, all discovered with a mixture of glee and deadpan truthfulness. He defines his own gift agreeably:

*How you became a poet's  
mystery!  
Wherever did you get your talent  
from?  
I say: I had two uncles, Joe and Harry—  
One was a stammerer, the other  
dumb.*

I like the way Harrison makes his poetry out of whatever he finds around him, formulating his ideas from what are obviously lived experiences. Honesty is not such a common virtue in contemporary verse that one can afford to ignore it, especially when it comes in well-shaped stanzas.

● Those who care to collect all this poet's separate editions will also want his translation of work by a fourth century Alexandrian epigrammatist, Palladas: Poems (Avril Press, £2.95 paperback). Palladas' pagan and argumentative, but snarling wit that speaks across the centuries in a voice not unlike Harrison's anyway.

● Marianne Moore's Complete Poems (Faber, £2.95 paperback) consists of verses tailored to suit their author's studied eccentricity - finicky-worded stanzas of varying line-lengths, their syllables religiously counted, their rhyme-patterns arbitrary, the whole a sort of dry but affectionate verbal interlacing of all that has taken her fancy from a giraffe down to Yul Brynner. I can enjoy the cleverness, but I recognize poetry only on those few occasions where Moore is shaken out of absorption in the quaintness of her own fancy sufficiently to write without it. One such occasion, entitled "May, I Might, I Must", is short enough to be quoted in full:

*If you will tell me why the sun  
appears impossible, I then  
will tell you why I think that I  
can get across it if I try.*

Emily Dickinson could have written that. Too many of the longer poems are more like things Emily Dickinson could have sewn.

Taking tea with Denton Welch must always have been accounted a high-risk occupation, but especially once his largely autobiographical writings (even those lightly disguised as fiction) had started to come out with *Maiden Voyage* and *In Youth Is Pleasure* in the last years of the war. For here was an eye, and a mind, needle-sharp and - though not essentially unkindly - merciless. If one came anywhere within range of either, one was all too likely to be pinned down in primly feline prose like a butterfly on a board, for a dispassionate scrutiny of strangers.

The full extent of the pinning-down process became evident only with the first publication of Jocelyn Brooke's selection from the journals in 1952 four years after Welch's death. And even with what the tactful editor had left, some people were very upset indeed: a fully prepared edition of Welch's letters, which was to have followed, was quietly dropped because of the upset. Mr De-la-Noy, the journal's new editor, is surely being disingenuous when he affects not to know why Brooke was so selective ("it seems inconceivable that [the minor deletions] were all made (although some were) because Brooke thought them boring, irrelevant, or repetitious"); four years after the writer's death is too close to burden the fragile reputation with the various edition that longer survival may warrant, and in any case another 32 years reduce remarkably the number

## How a quaint fancy grew into a rich and disturbing creative imagination

John Russell Taylor

## THE JOURNALS OF DENTON WELCH

Edited by Michael De-la-Noy

Allison & Busby, £14.95

## I LEFT MY GRANDFATHER'S HOUSE

By Denton Welch

Allison & Busby, £7.95, paperback, £2.95

## DENTON WELCH

The Making of a Writer

By Michael De-la-Noy

Viking, £12.95

of people around to take personal exception or offence. What the new edition does do is add some 75,000 words to the canon, plus another 35,000 only privately printed before now and detached from the body of the journals and separately published as *I Left My Grandfather's House*, on the reasonable grounds that at this point Welch is just using the journal notebooks as a convenient place to draft a quite independent piece of autobiographical fiction. By now there is little doubt that the enterprise is justified. There are enterprises and books galore (including the new biography by Mr De-la-Noy), and numerous reprints of Welch's own work:

## Black and white and grey life

## FICTION

Hugh Barnes

## SENT FOR YOU YESTERDAY

By John Edgar Wideman

Allison & Busby, £7.95

## DRIFTERS

By Tom Wakefield

Gay Men's Press, £9.95

## BOY WITH AN INJURED EYE

By Roman Sheehan

Brandon, £7.95, paperback £3.95

## JANE

By Douglas Eves

Book Guild, £8.75

and the promise of a better existence. *Sent For You Yesterday* is as disparate and difficult as the life it describes. It is a brilliant piece of writing.

Tom Wakefield's *Drifters* is a collection of short stories about some other people who are alternately persecuted and ignored. In "The Natural Lover", caught up in a successful career, Aubrey employs Arthur to tame the jungle which is his garden. It might be a gay re-working of Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley*. What the characters in this book share is a hunger



Self portrait by Denton Welch

clearly, however fragile Welch's writings may have seemed at the time, they survive. Undoubtedly this is in part as an extraordinary human interest story: if Welch had not been early doomed by the long term

## The snakes and ladders of cultural diplomacy

Anthony Parsons

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL The First Fifty Years

By Frances Donaldson

Cape, £16

The daunting title of this book should not discourage readers, even the 99 per cent of the population who have never heard of the British Council. The fact that the author is Frances Donaldson is a guarantee of accurate research, readability, and a stimulating blend of fact and penetrating comment. The narrative spins along at a pace that keeps interest alive from start to finish.

Lady Donaldson has written a detailed history of the evolution of British cultural diplomacy over the past half century; she has also illuminated the weird attitude of the British Establishment towards the export of our language, arts, sciences, etc. (in short of all that is best in our civilization) to foreign countries, even to those where British political and commercial influence had been predominant for many years. While the French, Italians, and Germans regarded cultural diplomacy as the national duty of any civilized state and were conscious of the political and material benefits deriving from the dissemination overseas of their languages and cultures, the British regarded this kind of thing as unnecessary, infra dig and slightly disreputable, smacking of "propaganda".

Hence we were the last in this

field, and only created an instrument of cultural diplomacy when certain far-sighted people in Whitehall woke up to the fact that Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy were challenging our interests close to our imperial home, for example in Egypt, by the export of ideologies along with their cultures.

It can be argued without grotesque oversimplification that we owe our entry into this important arena to Hitler, Mussolini, an (Australian) official of the Foreign Office, and Lord Lloyd, the former High Commissioner in Cairo.

Lady Donaldson traces the Council's passage through a game of political and official snakes and ladders which has brought it high up the board but still vulnerable. Relentless financial pressure from governments in which philistinism has never been entirely absent has constituted the main array of snakes. Fortunately the majority of the "State of Reports", as one chapter in the book is entitled, although starting out as snakes have been transformed, by direct observation of the value of the Council's work, into ladders.

For those few (I hope)

remaining diehards to whom the words British Council evoke a vision of etiolated aesthetics dilating on the subtleties of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* to uncomprehending audiences of Outer Mongolians in the intervals between rounds of Morris dancing - all at the taxpayers' expense, I recommend the Epilogue, "a personal account of visits to British Council offices" by Lady Donaldson.

Jibbons  
John Campbell

ARTHUR RANSOME AND CAPTAIN FLINT'S TRUNK  
By Christina Hardisty  
Cape, £7.95

I think it was Miles Kington who recently pointed out the gulf of incomprehension and contempt that divides those who were brought up on the William books from those brought up on *Swallows and Amazons*. This is a book to confirm the thesis. The former will be utterly mystified: any unwary William fan who picked it up could make out neither head nor tail of it. Those who loved the Swallows, however, the admirers of the timber-shivering Captain Nancy, will be unable to put it down.

Following on Hugh Brogan's centenary biography of Ransome which dealt disappointingly lightly with the books that gave him his lasting fame, Christina Hardisty has had the wonderful idea of uncovering not only the real people but the real places which were the thinly disguised originals of Ransome's unforgettable evocative stories.

Chapman Pincher  
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## SPECTRUM

# The man who is a law unto himself

## The Times Profile: Sir Michael Havers

Kenneth More used to tell the story of a wartime dinner he once had with his friend Michael Havers, a young naval officer. The discussion turned to their future. "What would they be when the war was over?" More was in no doubt that he wanted to be a great actor. "I'm going to be the next Lord General", Havers told him.

He doesn't remember that particular response. After all, he was barely 20, had not even started studying for the Bar, and "Gods" not believe he could have been so conceited at that time. But Attorney General he has become, legal adviser to the Government and the House of Commons, head of the Bar, chief prosecutor of England and Wales, guardian of the public interest in enforcing the law, a possible future Lord Chancellor and a not infrequent subject of controversy.

No Attorney General of recent times has been so often in the public eye; none has appeared so keen to explain his actions, sometimes at his peril. Recent indiscreet remarks about his decision to prosecute Clive Ponting, for allegedly leaking Belgrano secrets, provoked even the

### He is an unstuffy man who has led a jolly and uncomplicated life

quixotic demand that he prosecute himself for contempt of court.

The job of Attorney General is a curious mixture of seemingly incompatible duties and responsibilities. It is a political appointment given to partisans of the government in power, yet the incumbent is then required to set aside his party political allegiance and assume the mantle of legal detachment. He exists in a half-world in which lawyers see him mainly as a politician, and politicians see him as a hybrid creature, political eunuch for some purposes, important member of the Government for others.

Some previous holders of the office have treated it impatiently, as a stepping stone to further political advancement. Others have found the juggling of the various political and public hats too difficult a trick to master; their unease has been palpable. In contrast, Michael Havers and his job seem perfectly suited to each other.

He is a gregarious, unstuffy, uncomplicated man who, apart from an IRA attempt to blow him up (in 1981), has led a jolly and uncomplicated life, full of family happiness and success in his professional and political ambitions. By nature he is an enthusiast, whether for shooting, writing (he has co-authored two books on a famous Victorian murder trial and a great card scandal), photography, or resisting a much-publicised attempt by his landlady to increase his rent.

The Havers are an old East Anglian family. One of them was steward to the Duke of Norfolk in the 15th century. The large estate he was given for his services was gambled away by a later ancestor. During this century the family has developed something of a legal dynasty. Michael's grandfather was a solicitor; his father became a High Court judge (and reached the last 16 of the men's singles at Wimbledon); his sister Elizabeth is Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, one of the few women to be elevated to the High Court Bench; and his son Philip is at the Bar.

His other son, the actor Nigel, is seldom absent from our film and

television screens, and his father is extraordinarily proud of his increasing fame and acclaim.

Sir Michael's own acting talents were tested in that most difficult school, the courtroom, trying to persuade a jury of the guilt or innocence of the accused in the dock. His career as a barrister encompassed much more than criminal work, but it is as a highly effective court advocate that he is mainly remembered.

With Peter and Keith Richard well-known as clients, accused of minor drug charges that would probably not even be brought today, "I hated doing the case because of the bitter atmosphere. You could feel the enormous hostility. There was no way that any jury was going to acquit them, whatever the evidence. And the judge, too, was very hostile. He was virtually taking the line: 'We must rid West Sussex of these sort of people.'

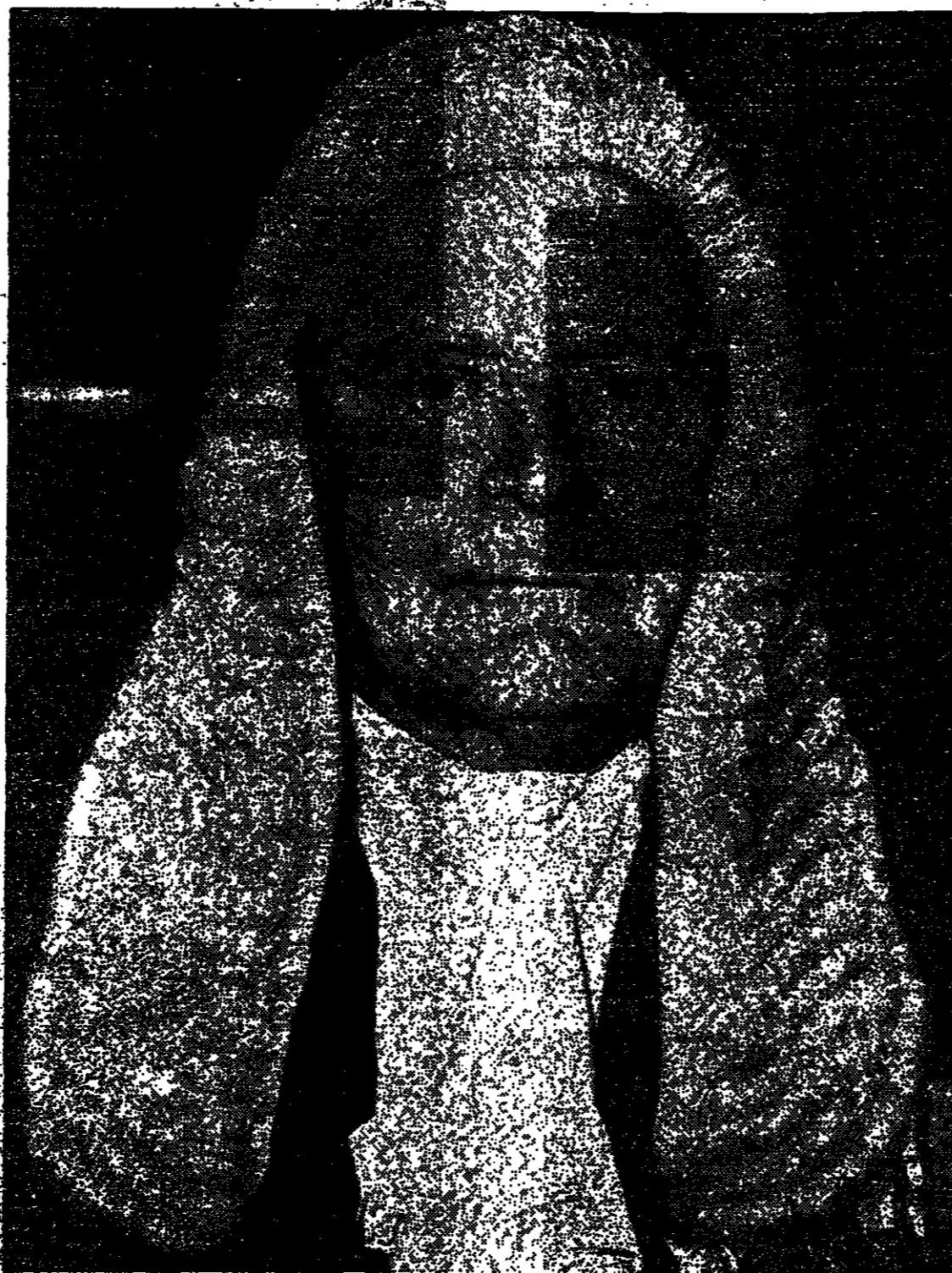
Jagger's conviction and three months' prison sentence provoked a famous *Times* leader: "Who breaks a butterfly on a wheel?" supporting Jagger's imminent appeal. "I think it was a very brave thing of *The Times* to do at that time," William Rees-Mogg reacted, as did thinking people, to the total injustice of it. The ordinary public just wanted to see Jagger go to prison", Sir Michael remembers. "And it was an important turning point in the law of contempt. The Attorney General of the day took no action against *The Times* on the basis that appeal judges were unlikely to be influenced by the article. That was a very important principle."

Havers took a long time getting to Parliament. He was already an associate solicitor when elected for Wimbleton in 1970, but he took only two years to become Solicitor General and win the obvious slot for Attorney General when the Conservatives regained power in 1979.

This period in office has been punctuated by his successive posts as and Official Secrets Commissioner, Geoffrey Prime, Bellenden, Hambleton, Sarah Teather and Clive Ponting. He was influential in Mrs Thatcher's decision to make Blunt's treachery public.

"I knew that Blunt was intending to take libel proceedings against Andrew Boyle's book *The Climate of Treason* (which hinted at Blunt's identity as the Fourth Man). In no circumstances was I prepared to see him obtain libel damages, perhaps £100,000, when we knew he was guilty. But how was the author to get the evidence? He wouldn't have been able to subpoena me or MI5. I think the Prime Minister was determined, to be frank about Blunt, but this threat of libel made it imperative. So she told the House."

**'We must not allow people in sensitive positions to leak security matters'**



Sir Michael Havers: from sailor, lawyer, politician and writer to Attorney General

and confessed his guilt: "How often does it happen that a defendant turns around under cross-examination and says: 'I'm guilty.' It's very rare. I'll never forget it."

Much of the criticism of Sir Michael, even allegations of political bias, have centred on his decisions to prosecute under the Official Secrets Act. He is totally indefatigable and unrepentant. Those who obey the law and are honourable and discreet would become very fed up if they found that those who broke the law could do so without anything happening to them. I think it's very important that we should encourage those who break the law to pay the price."

He is accepting. Rhona Keating, a diplomat stationed in Israel, gave information to her Egyptian lover, was a relatively trivial offender, though he does not accept that she should not have been prosecuted. For Sarah Tisdall, he has very little sympathy. Her action in leaking documents about the USSR mission to *The Guardian* was, he feels, aggravated by her illegal denial and attempt to blame her colleagues. "I feel if a very important dossier can allow people in sensitive positions to leak, it's got to have a leak, even if it's only one security staff. It does make the risk of

security material being leaked that much greater."

He finds it offensive, if suggestions are made that his decisions over Tisdall and Ponting were partly founded on a political motive. He has never had difficulty, he claims, in divorcing his legal assessments from his political leanings.

**Havers was convinced by prosecution and defence doctors that the Ripper was insane**

He has made a point of playing his cards to vanishing point, his personal political views on non-legal issues, so that his independence as a policy-maker is not to be seen as a hindrance.

As a result, it is difficult to place him in the customary wet-dry spectrum. He is pleased to let the public and many of his own colleagues remain ignorant. "You could ask my Cabinet minister what my view is on this or that, and he'll say: 'Funny you should ask, I just don't know.'

That's a slight exaggeration. He is known to favour the refurbishment of the Royal Navy, though only the most strong-minded might dare to suggest it to the rule of law.

In general, he says, he is not particularly interested in the left of his

party, but it is a somewhat old-fashioned right, based on values rather than sophisticated economic argument.

He is against the Attorney General becoming a member of the Cabinet: "I do not want to be seen as a policy-maker. If I were in the Cabinet, and a range of views were expressed, it would inevitably mean that I should, in effect, have to end up supporting one camp or the other. It's much better that I'm not there at the time. Then, when I do come, I give my legal opinion. The Cabinet members will all believe that I am giving absolutely honest, disinterested advice, and not swayed by what

he said. In fact, his attitude would not matter much whether he was prosecuted or not.

"I think a decision like this could raise a problem of conflict. I should consent, not withdraw, but I would not be asked to do so.

Public Prosecutions and with other counsels. When making the decision to drop the case against Dr Keith Hedges, on the clearest indication available after the first jury had returned a verdict, and after he had spoken quite out of proportion because he was an MP, the possible allegation that I was protecting a fellow Conservative member loomed large in my mind.

So I took the advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions, and the prosecuting counsel, who said, "It's all right, it wasn't necessary to prosecute him."

He is a Yorkshireman, and he has a Yorkshire accent. He is a good conversationalist, and he is not afraid to speak his mind.

He is, however, a bit of a ladies' man. These girls were often subjected to quite horrible mutilation, some of them being conscious at the time.

"Their families hadn't been told the awful details. I took the view that there could be a limited public interest — that of protecting the families of the victims from unnecessary anguish — which outweighed the public interest in having the full story told. It would not have made any difference to the effective sentence. It was clear that, whatever the charge on which he was convicted, Sutcliffe was going to be

### Being an appeal judge would be fascinating but I'm not a good enough lawyer

imprisoned for life. So I decided to try to spare his families."

The trial judge refused to accept the guilty plea to the lesser charge and insisted on the trial being held. "So we had a direction competition. Iavington and I accepted the instructions. I was now having to test it. It was a terrible shock to the victims' relatives when they learnt all the grisly details."

What does a 61-year-old Attorney General do next? Sir Michael doesn't particularly want to be a High Court judge. "I think I should find it boring now after what I've done. Being a Lord Justice of Appeal would be fascinating, but I don't think I'm a good enough lawyer. I can master the sort of briefs I do here, but I'm not sure that I'm really Court of Appeal material."

Nor does he want to follow Sir Geoffrey Howe's precedent of moving into the mainstream of politics: "I don't think there is any other job that interests me."

So there remains the Lord Chancellor. Political gossip suggests that Jeffrey will be next in line, followed by Hutton, and if he becomes Foreign Secretary, members will all believe that he will give absolutely honest, disinterested advice, and not swayed by what

he said. In fact, his attitude would not matter much whether he was prosecuted or not.

"I think a decision like this could raise a problem of conflict. I should consent, not withdraw, but I would not be asked to do so.

### Marcel Berlins

#### HIS LEGAL AND POLITICAL LIFE

1923: Born 10 March. Educated: Westminster School; Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1941-46; Service in the Royal Navy.

1947: Called to the Bar, Middle Temple.

1949: Master of the Bench.

1952: Appointed to Society Bench.

1953: Shadow Attorney-General, Civil Aviation Commission.

1957: Became Privy Counsellor.

1959: Appointed Attorney General.

1961: IRA bomb destroys most of his flat, luckily in his absence.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 514)

ACROSS

1-4: Computer (4)

5-8: Levitate (5)

9-12: Generated (2)

13-16: Excuse (2)

17-20: Punish severely (7)

21-24: Flight personnel (7)

25-28: Inward (9)

29-32: As a distance (3)

33-36: Puzzles (3)

DOWN

1-4: Bridge (6)

5-8: Go next (10)

9-12: Livestock wagon (8)

13-16: Underwear (6)

17-20: Pair (4)

21-24: Fleet (6)

25-28: Interface (6)

29-32: Mohammed's son-in-law (3)

33-36: Religious musical work (8)

37-40: Accelerate (3)

16-19: Sour tasting (6)

20-23: Florid style (6)

24-27: Yard (6)

28-31: Salver (6)

32-35: Work group (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 513

ACROSS: 1 Garter 4 Mores 7 Loud 8 Keffiyeh 9 Organdie 13 Pew

15 Philotheus 17 Nag 19 Bull's-eye 24 Assorted 25 Peru 26 Smoker

27 Exempt 28 Droll 12 Ethos 13 Pachyderm 14 Will 15 Spin 16 Assam

29 Utter 21 Ladle 22 Work 23 Dust

moreover...  
Miles Kington

How to win  
at the  
office  
party game

All you ever need to know about  
office parties

What you're going to  
see at an office party

Unpleasant surprises, disadvantages

and some tips from the experts

if you're invited to an office party

Missing people, missing

and other things

What everybody knows

about everybody else

What you don't know about  
anybody else

Don't be fickle

Go into the nearest big office building and there is almost certain to be a notice in the foyer saying:

"Don't forget the Xmas Office Party on Dec 20. Disco, etc."

It will be decorated with hand-drawn holly leaves.

Why holly leaves?

They are the only kind of leaf that most people can draw. But this is a business effect, isn't it?

What's the address for

an office party?

Two basic kinds of office party: for one, a big event in the office is transformed by streamers, flashing lights and a tape recorder into a wonderland of noise, music and warmth, usually by the same long-suffering people who did all the work last year. For the other, everyone piles round to the pub. The advantage of the first is that the company pays for everything. The advantage of the second is that at least you get off the blasted premises for a while. That's why, incidentally, it is nicer to go to other people's office parties; you may not know anyone there, but at least you don't feel it's all part of work.

And how do I dress?

Oh yes, sorry. For the office building, wear something neat. For the pub, wear something showerproof.

Can you tell superiors at an office party what you really think of them?

You can, but it's most unwise. A moment's pleasure will have to be paid for with a lifetime's regret, and you probably won't even remember the moment. Far better to worry your superiors by going up to them and saying unctuously: "I know you won't mind my saying, sir, that I have admired your work terrifically this year and have learnt a lot from watching you". They will spend the rest of the evening wondering where you really meant.

Do you recommend making advances to superiors at parties?

Absolutely not. They haven't got into their party clothes to let a pip squeak like you get his hands on them.

What should I talk about at the party?

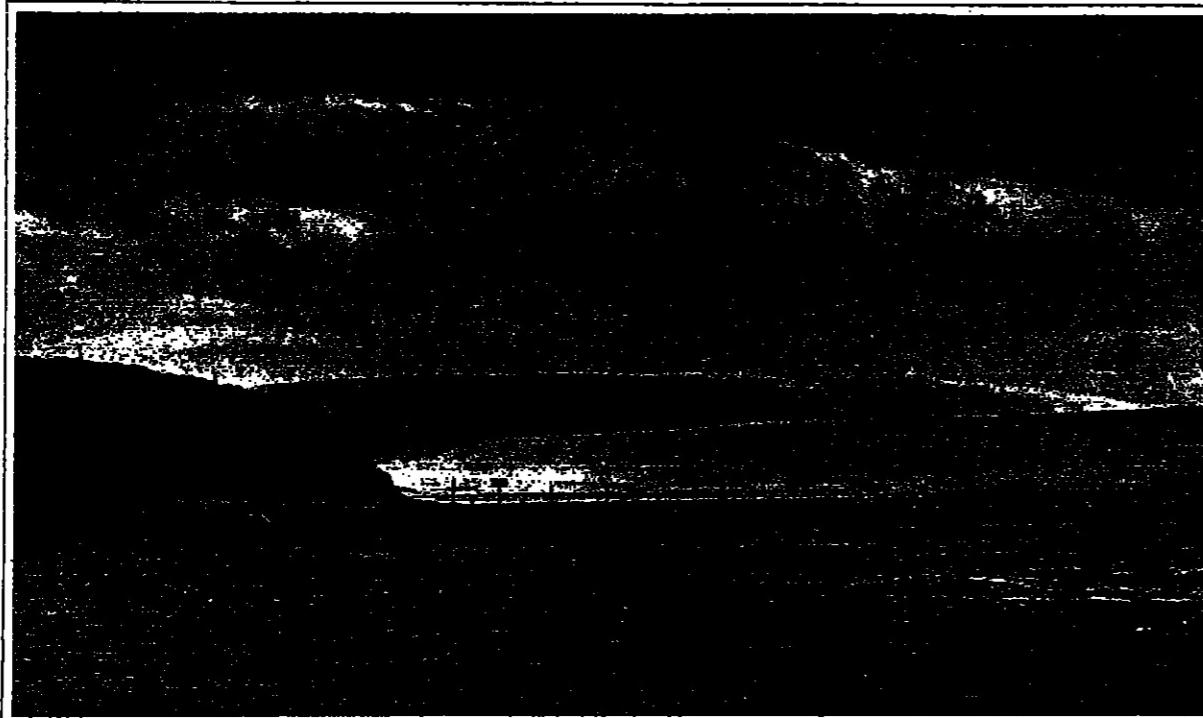
British Telecom shares. You won't get a choice, actually — everyone will be talking about British Telecom shares.

As a free-lance journalist, will you offer me a sensible form of payment?

# A RAMBLER'S GUIDE TO OUR NEW PIPELINE.



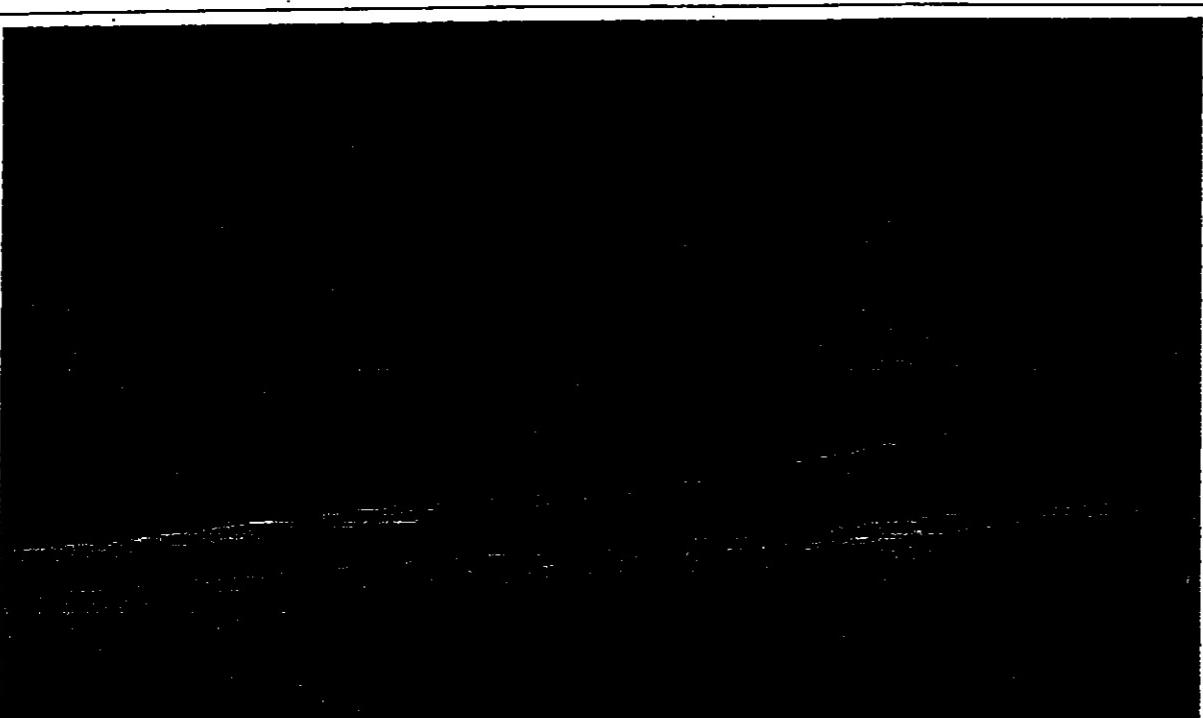
Our pipeline to Mossmorran begins at St. Fergus, travelling beneath the earth through the rich agricultural lowlands to the west of Aberdeen, and quietly past these ancient ritual stones.



Unaware of the pipeline's presence are the terns and other sea-birds that live in abundance around the peaceful waters of Meikle Loch, and in the stillness of the River Ythan estuary.



Slipping quietly past the beautiful Drum Castle, our hidden pipeline carries the gas liquids that are produced along with our oil and gas, over 350 miles away out in the North Sea.



These gas liquids, travelling unseen not so very far from the bloodied ruins of the dreaded Dunnottar Castle, will later be split into ethane, butane, propane and natural gasoline.



As we approach Glamis Castle, childhood home of the Queen Mother, the pipeline passes discreetly by. The gas liquids it transports will greatly benefit Britain for decades to come.



Past this eerie knoll where legend has it Macbeth met the three witches, our pipeline hurries by unsuspected and unseen. A feat we achieved with very little double, double, toil and trouble.



Before work could begin on trenching the pipeline into the bed of the River Tay, we made sure that the salmon who come here to spawn had finished their run upstream.



After 138 miles our journey ends at the vast Mossmorran gas liquids plant in Fife. We tucked it into the contours of the land, so that from many aspects, you might miss it altogether.

YOU CAN BE SURE OF SHELL



## How the British sank their first Cognac Courvoisier.

**C**ognac has long been a favourite of the British.

As far back as 1780,

Dr Samuel Johnson made the following observation:

Claret is for boys, port is for men. But cognac is a drink for heroes.

Be that as it may, cognac was certainly a favourite of one hero of the time.

Napoleon Bonaparte.

*Courvoisier is the only cognac to be honoured with The Diploma Prestige de la France, the French award for excellence.*

In fact his love of cognac was only outweighed by his dislike of the British. So the chances of the British getting their hands on the Emperor's favourite cognac, were somewhat slim.

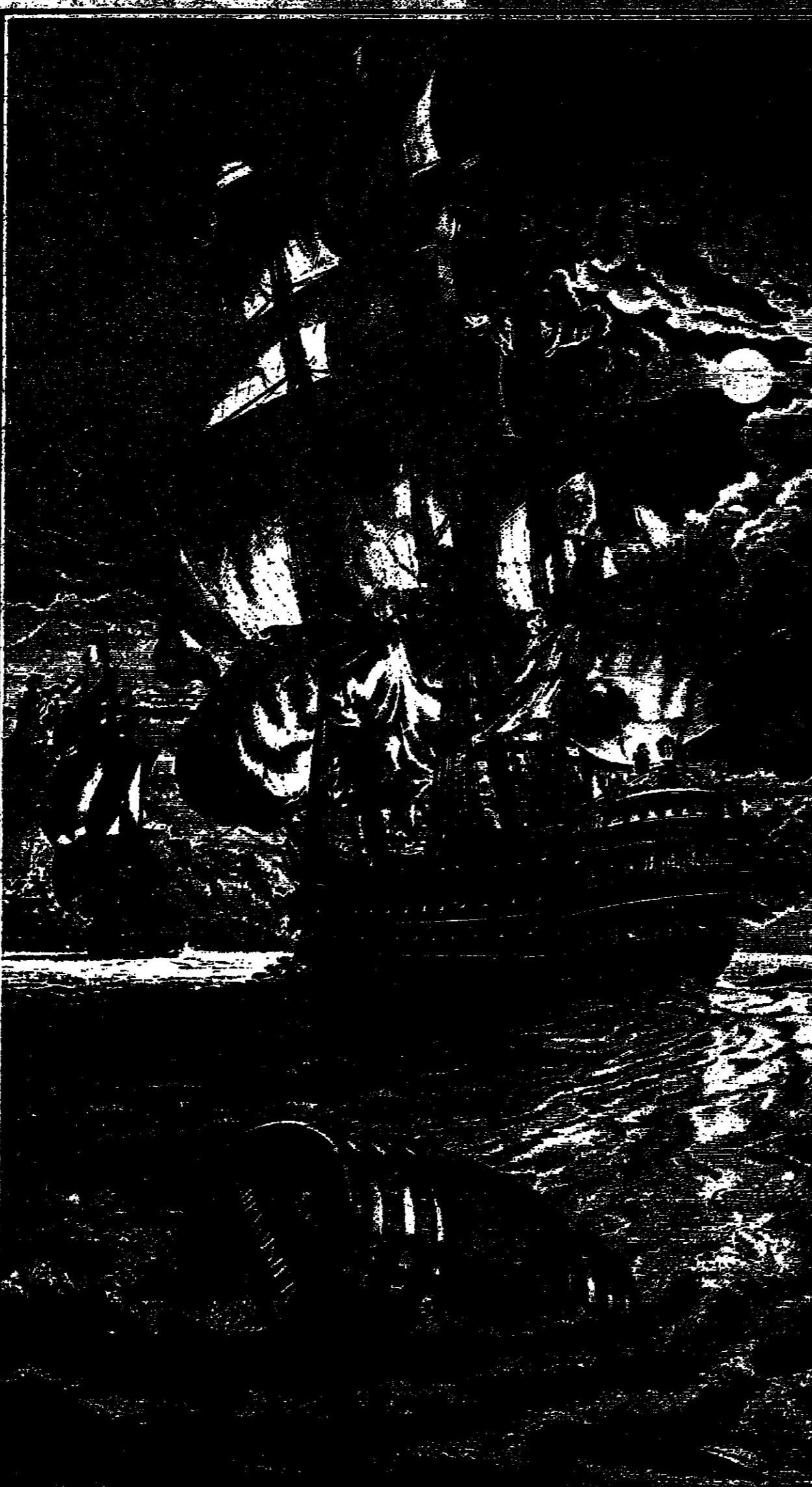
Circumstances changed that.

In 1815, after his abdication, Napoleon arranged to leave secretly for the United States of America.

He loaded two ships with a variety of provisions, including cognac supplied by Emmanuel Courvoisier.

In 1860, Felix Courvoisier was appointed official purveyor of cognacs to the Court of Napoleon III.

Napoleon subsequently changed his mind and decided to give



## Courtesy of Napoleon.

**C**

All brandy is not cognac. Cognac can only be produced from the grapes of the Charente area of South West France, where conditions are ideal. Ordinary brandies can be produced anywhere, from almost any fruit.



*Le Cognac de Napoleon*

*The Barn Leader*

1860-1860

## THE ARTS

Television  
Strained realism

What most people know about Puccini might be written on the back of a postage stamp, which could then be placed on a threatening letter to Tony Palmer. Given this ignorance, Mr Palmer decided that, in his own Puccini (Channel 4), information should be distributed quite liberally – principally by ensuring that certain characters discussed the composer's life and work with a fervour that went beyond mere gossip. This would not be permissible on the cinema screen, although for some reason it is considered quite suitable in the more intimate circumstances of television.

This was also the case with Tony Palmer's technique of interrupting this mimic biography with scenes from his own rehearsals of *Turandot*. The point of doing this was clear enough; in fact, it could be seen from miles away – but it was the kind of point which, if it is to be made at all, should be made very quickly. The two halves of the programme did not complement each other, since the grandiloquent fantasy of the biographical reconstruction consorted oddly with the strained realism of the documentary; it made the former seem too wooden, and the latter inconsequential.

Despite the fact that he was made up to resemble a Soho hairdresser, Robert Stephens turned Puccini into a definite "artist", as unpredictable and as spontaneous as artists always are on television; but, although one could put up with the agony and the ecstasy (fast), some of his more "charming" moments were rather hard to take.

The major problem with last night's programme, however, lay in its interpretation: it is a common enough error to believe that artists are in some obvious sense "like" their work, and so it was that Puccini here was seen to lead an operatic existence in which the mysteries of love and death practically took curtain calls in front of him. As a result, one ended up knowing "even less" about Puccini than when the programme started. The major detail was right, however: the most interesting thing was the music.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera  
Solti rediscovers all his old dynamic characterDer Rosenkavalier  
Covent Garden

This was Sir Georg Solti's night. He may, as he assured John Higgins here on Monday, have jettisoned his old well-marked score of *Der Rosenkavalier*, but his silver jubilee performance on Tuesday night would not have been possible without long, deep knowledge of this music, and there need be no fear that his fresh thoughts have obliterated his old ones. As the opening of the opera plainly indicated, he still lives about 20 per cent faster than the rest of us.

Finding himself once more in the Covent Garden pit, he has picked up again the dynamism of his conducting in the 1960s, and put aside the relative mellow ness of his more recent work in the concert hall and recording studio.

This is, of course, not just a matter of speed but also of intensity and character, often fuelled into a mere scale passing through the woodwind. Indeed Sir Georg can be dynamic when the tempo is slow. The strings sometimes let him down at such moments: the little curlicues that go with Ochs's "Mit mir", for instance, are scrawny. There are also some difficulties of ensemble, within the orchestra between the two orchestras in the last act, and between pit and stage. But no doubt all these things will settle down: the wind soloists already have great fun bumbling and cavorting and swooning through the score.

One could wish there were something of the same life on stage. John Schlesinger's production is not short on movement, but it is decidedly short, as it appears at the moment, on dramatic action. Wherever two characters are conversing together, which happens quite a lot in this opera, there is a lack of responsive-

ness which cannot be blamed on the singers. After all, one can see Robert Tear and Cynthia Burchall putting heart and soul into their business as Valzacchi and Annina, and yet their efforts are curiously blanked out.

I cannot remember a *Rosenkavalier* performance that gave so little sense of community, of a tagging complex of characters, relationships and emotions, without which the happy ending is pure sentimentality.

At least in the first two acts, William Dudley's sets do nothing that would hinder a much richer, more vital production, nor do Maria Björnson's costumes. The first act is in harmonious colours of pale terracotta, azure, gold and grey, with nicely complicated draperies and doorways. Then Faninal's residence is a great splash of peppermint and silver, with plenty of glass giving on to the alarmingly near building across the street. But the levi in the first act and the attempted rape in the second stay muted. Mr Schlesinger's answer seems to have been to pile in the detail – caged birds, dogs, a dwarf – whereas what the crowd scenes need is inner life and subtlety of characterization.

Maybe this will come, but I find it hard not to despair of the third act. The tavern room is a cross-sectioned shell within a larger chamber, which has the arguable advantage of allowing us to see the trickery being set up, but which invites Mr Schlesinger to an extraordinary multiplicity of exits and entrances.

Again, this looks like an attempt to inject some semblance of excitement into the proceedings, and again it fails because the production lacks not action from its characters but reaction and interaction. Ochs and his mélée of persecutors sway backwards and forwards, as though they were on a ship in a storm, but the audience is left to wonder what is happening.

John Schlesinger's production is

this, too, an interesting Ochs. Age Hangland has removed his beard so that he looks like an enormous pork butcher, coarse but also appealingly honest in his feelings: he smiles much more than he tears. He seems just a gentle, simple soul with a high libido, and his singing is appropriately rounded and lascivious, including a nice line in tenor hiccoughs.

The women are also all new to their roles at Covent Garden, though Agnes Baltsa's Octavian is familiar from performances at Salzburg and on record. Here she seems less happy. She uses little of her glorious open tone until the finale; elsewhere there is too much of that raw edge that can be electrifying in other parts but makes the young Count sound a bit of an urchin. She does, however, act and sing more responsively to the text than anyone else on stage, standing as a youth would stand, with more eagerness than elegance.

Dame Kiri te Kanawa as the Marschallin, on the other hand, is all elegance. She makes, of course, some wonderful sounds, but one gains little sense that this role could be a character-study of more than passing interest. It is worrying that Dame Kiri's German should be so often plainly infected, and unfortunate that so many of her phrases should be short and left on a downbeat.

However, the Sophie of Barbara Bonney, a young American soprano new to the house, is all pleasure. She looks delightful, acts persuasively without being too fussy and silly, and has a gorgeously clear, light but penetrating voice. When she sings above the stave, the sound just appears to hover in the air, wholly without strain. She too simply needs a more hospitable production, into



Acting: Agnes Baltsa (left) Octavian and Sophie

Don Giovanni  
Dominion

If only I could have been angry like Paul Griffiths, who first saw the show just over a month ago in Wales. If only I could have walked out like the friend sitting next to me. As it was I was numbered, anaesthetized, little more than bored. You can see after Saturday's performance

Welsh great because fighting what it is, the more I saw. Such a production may never be seen again. (I am not surprised.) After all, you ask yourself, Jeff Astley's cold, cold hands for whom you are spending production money? More than anything, it may be that Berghaus' game spans wider than those of his colleagues. For Berghaus' Sophie had, above all, a musicality, a sense of the music of Mozart. He is not, then, the sort of person one's hardened. You can see after Saturday's performance

with some regret the many things good that Temporelli's production has. Thrillingly, it was a production of *Classical Adventures* in the style of the *Adventures of the *Adventures**. The production, for all its pretensions to be a totalization of some sort, was projection, involving lots and lots of dancing. And what is asserted in the sphere of the imagination, the sphere of the imagination, the sphere of the imagination,

No doubt all this, too, can be rationalized in written thesis, but that is too late. Only William Shimell, the Don, seems to possess the vocal and physical resilience to stand up to a staging which is essentially the inner, private ferment of a mind heady with hypotheses. A production, though, is a public act. If only Berghaus had remembered.

Hilary Finch

Concert  
Lutyens tribute  
Wigmore Hall

Britain's blinkered, narrow-minded, so often complacent musical world may have forgiven itself a good deal since it was dragged into the twentieth century and towards an awareness of wider horizons abroad. But one thing that can never be forgiven is its treatment of Elisabeth Lutyens, one of a tiny handful of composers of real originality and real integrity we have produced this century.

Easy for me to write about neglect, perhaps. I was not around in the 1930s when Lutyens and a very few colleagues (including, importantly, her husband-to-be Edward Clark) were recognizing how Mozartian – the adjective is her own, from her autobiography – was Webern's *Das Augenlicht*.

But, even when certain schools of thought became acceptable, Lutyens's reputation did not essentially change: some works were performed, with respect; many, many more lay unperformed. There was not much of a turn-out for Tuesday night's extremely well prepared and well performed concert in her memory, a year after her death. It was a concern with a somehow sadly appropriate low profile. Yet, at a first hearing, the two sets of tiny works, *Tripletts I* and *II*, which were completed a few weeks before her death (they form, astonishingly, her Op 160) turned out to be perfect, understated little pieces.

Two groups of nine fragments each, each group ten or eleven minutes in all, the simplest of material is manipulated with the utmost character: in the second piece of *Tripletts I*, a singing clarinet and pizzicato cello over strumming mandolin; and in the fourth piece, achingly brief, quiet phrases handed gingerly between the instruments.

In the more colourful world of *Tripletts II*, there seemed to be a deliberate symmetry with the first set in the marimba ostinato at the start of the second piece, with its yearning little cello melody that flowered a couple of pieces later; and mixed with these gentle exchanges, quick, decisive gestures, absolutely sharp in outline. The first set was played with especial finesse by Roger Heaton, James Ellis and Alexander Baillie.

Nicholas Kenyon

The Jungle Book  
Adelphi

Like the Disney film, this production takes its pick from *The Jungle Book* to tell the story of Mowgli from his arrival among the wolves to the death of Shere Khan. It is a story that can stand endless re-telling, and its adapter-director, John Harroch, has clearly approached it with affection and respect.

What he fails to bring is any conspicuous degree of theatrical skill. It sounds convincing to renounce animal costume and special effects and leave it up to the actors to transform the force of Kipling's text. But, as things turn out, this means a half-

Jack and the Beanstalk and the Wild, Wild West  
Young Vic

The best thing in the show is Liz Fjelle's set, an austere, elaborately jungle gym, ensnaring two Hindu temple figures among its "hinged" bridges, runways and hanging rig-poles, which rise and fall over the acting area to establish every location, from the moonlit desert city where the monkey tribe fall into Kaa's ravenous coils to the echoing ravine where Mowgli takes his revenge on Shere Khan.

Except where they break the convention, and appear in full-bullock heads as the stampeding herd, the company play unmasked, in body-suitcases and boiler suits; thus arousing expectations of virtuous animal pantomime which they entirely fail to deliver. Jeremy Sinden's padded Baloo offers a Faustian shuffle and repeated back-ward rolls, and Jonathan Izard a Bagheera, whose front paws seldom touch the ground. But so much effort goes into sustaining uncomfortable postures and keeping up the roars, barks and grumbles that there is no energy for characterization either. The one exception is Fennella Fielding, who clearly has no time for this animal nonsense and imprints her usual voluptuous panting image on the aged python, dispatching the *Dance of Hunger* in the manner of Marlene Dietrich. The giant Joe McGann

suits his purpose, but is not quite up to the mark. The beanstalk, however, is a triumph of the imagination, a giant's ladder of vine and root, with a marvellous, giddy, spiralling climb to the clouds.

Early on, the show is slow and perhaps a bit too slow, but then comes a full house to pull it along. David Holman's *Widow* is good, too, and Lee Stewart's *Granny* matches Dame in a *lumbering* song and dance. The *Wild, Wild West* with its hale-hands, root coconuts and nutmegs around the stage is a visual delight.

Most problematical is Jack, the cow (Gillian) and the man (Alan Seymour), who just don't mesh in Cuban-heels and a pair of eyeshades whose owner would reduce any but the besotted to beer-haze. The giant Joe McGann

## The tragedy of the Ethiopian famine has shocked the world into belated action, but in many other countries too, hunger or ill-health is a way of life.

The tragedy of the Ethiopian famine has shocked the world into belated action, but in many other countries too, hunger or ill-health is a way of life.

appropriate medicine and vital educational programmes. We can tell many success stories but they are only the beginning. Please make this the Christmas when you make a long term commitment to building on that success. The men and women we work with need your generosity. Please give them the help they need.

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London N7 9BE  
Covenant details on request

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MUSIC AND LYRICS BY GREGORY KEN HOWARD  
GONE TO WYNDHAM THEATRE  
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Irving Wardle

Paul Taylor is the Bolshoi's star of modern dance: the choreographer of genius who brought warmth, humour and humanity into the dance, its usual voluptuous panting image on the aged python, dispatching the *Dance of Hunger* in the manner of Marlene Dietrich. Sadler's Wells, and I have come back to my typewriter exhausted beyond measure.

Things are decidedly better among the human jungle-dwellers, and particularly in the case of David Banks as a graciously dangerous elder, Mowgli, and Mr Sinden once he has shed his bear sack for a huntsman's robes. All complaints aside, the story still grips.

Seeing *Explanade* again, I find the feeling I already had earlier in the evening about Siobhan Davies's *Free Settings*: namely that I wish just for once she would let her heart overrule her head and stop being quite so cool and calm in her choreography. It is admirable but arid and memory-free the way she used

Bach's *Violin Concerto in E major* and the last two movements from the *Double Violin Concerto*. But what richness of movement and feeling Taylor gets into those simple actions, with compassion and joy shine

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## Steeling the show

There are hazards involved in hiring girls from escort agencies, as Liberal leader David Steel learnt to his cost on Tuesday night. He hadn't hired the girl. A fellow Liberal who must remain nameless had, and brought her along to the Alliance ball at the Intercontinental Hotel. During a lull before the cabaret she got up, walked onto the floor and began complaining about how the American actress Meryl Streep had taken her part in the film *The French Lieutenant's Woman*. Her dislike of people or things American extended, it seems, to cruise missiles, and she marched up to the table shared by Messrs Owen and Steel and their wives to tell them so. Steel told her to go away, whereupon she gave the Liberal leader two hefty clouts. She was finally escorted from the hotel, leaving Steel to nurse his injuries. They were fortunately not too serious. He stayed to the ball's bitter end - slipping out briefly to vote in the Commons - and was later heard to remark that he found Meryl Streep far more attractive.

## Flayed

More from the Dennis Skinner school of charm and courtesy. To a Ms D. Morgan at the BBC the Beast of Bolsover writes: "I am in receipt of your invitation to attend *The World at One* and PM Christmas reception on December 14. You should invite Thatcher so that all the BBC 'crawlers' can present themselves to Madame Dross in person, preferably on their hands and knees".

## Revelations

Tam Dalyell tells me he has now sent a Christmas card back to the crew of the Conqueror. On it he has written Proverbs 21:17 and Proverbs 21:28: "Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterwards his mouth shall be filled with gravel", says the first. The second declares: "The false witness shall perish; but the man that heareth speaketh constantly."

## Party peace

Organizers of last summer's ball at Worcester College, Oxford, are celebrating their successful defence of a prosecution for noise brought by the City Council. The council now faces huge legal costs, including a claim for £1,400 from undergraduate Christopher Norman who flew in a witness from Corsica. This will further enrage those councillors who opposed the prosecution in the first place. One of them, Liberal Michael Hart, pointed out that the ruling Labour group took no action over a deafening firework display at Headington Hall - the home of one R. Maxwell.

• Jaguar predicts a major upsurge in demand for its cars in America. The reason? After months of trying, its American sales company has persuaded the makers of *DeLorean* to let newly-rich Cliff Barnes drive a £20,000 XJS. Now, perhaps, BL will attempt to persuade JR to swap his Mercedes for a Metro.

BARRY FANTONI



"If you ask me, his safest bet would be to join a union"

## Lord's grounds

These are testing times for the Earl of Stockton. His Lord's speech apart, he has now been quizzed on television for the first time about his role in the repatriation of Cossacks, subsequently killed by the Russians, after the war. The interview - to be screened before Christmas - tells how Macmillan, as minister resident in Italy, was consulted in May 1945 by the British commander in Austria about the future of 40,000 Cossacks and White Russians who had links with the Germans. He agreed that the Allies' promise to hand back Russian subjects must be honoured. Questioned closely by Lord Kennedy, Lord Stockton confronted with his earlier admission that repatriation would condemn them to "slavery, torture and probably death" remarked "I was obeying orders".

## Misadventure

Two judges, four barristers, a Home Office pathologist and a senior hospital doctor left Bodmin Court this week after 90 minutes, £4,000 wait for two juries that never turned up. A single misplaced digit was at fault. Someone typed December 14 instead of December 4 on their summons for jury service.

PHS

Christopher Thomas looks behind the result of Grenada's election

## A vote for the big paymaster

**St George's, Grenada**  
Washington's hegemony over Grenada has been confirmed and reinforced at the ballot box. The American-backed government of Mr Herbert Blaize will swear allegiance to the Queen. The irony seems lost on little Grenada.

The new Grenada is largely American-made, an undeveloped tropical island elevated to dizzying global importance by the East-West conflict. Its incipient democracy has been guided discreetly but firmly by Washington, whose influence - together with its Caribbean allies - was perhaps decisive to the outcome of Monday's general election.

The British link is comfortably familiar, the American dollar full of promise. Both are embraced without any feeling of contradiction. Mrs Thatcher's failure to support Mr Reagan's invasion has been forgotten, if not forgiven. While a still-huffy Commonwealth secretariat declined to send observers to the election, Britain did so.

America feels the overthrow of the leftist dictatorship last year has been vindicated by the election of a moderate, US-backed government. The turnout of the 48,158-strong Grenadian electorate was a remarkable 84.9 per cent.

The New National Party, barely four months old, was formed during a secretive bargaining session with Caribbean politicians on Union Island, a dependency of St Vincent. Mr Tom Adams, prime minister of Barbados, and the prime ministers of St Lucia and St Vincent - all leading collaborators with the invasion plan - were present. The US was not represented in person, but its influence was vital in bringing about the three-party coalition that won the Grenadian election.

Mr Blaize, America's choice for leader, was head of the Grenada National Party, traditionally a party of the middle classes. He is a solicitor, a tried and trusted



Grenadian victor: Herbert Blaize and his wife.

former prime minister when Grenada was a British colony.

The US sought the creation of the New National Party because it was determined not to be humiliated by the return to power of Sir Eric Gairy, the former prime minister, whose very presence in St George's taunted policy planners in Washington. The fear was that Gairy, a right-wing extremist, would inflame the island, perhaps resulting in another left-wing coup. That would be a stunning psychological blow to the US: after Vietnam, Watergate, Iran and Lebanon, the little spice island is its one shining victory.

The New National Party received several private American donations, much to the delight and encouragement of the US administration. The

party demonstrably had the most campaign money. Only the NNP has a smart neon sign over its new air headquarters in St George's. Only the NNP distributed large numbers of free T-shirts, glossy coloured posters, badges and stickers.

NNP banners straddled roads and hung from countless vantage points. They had the best loudspeakers. And in a touch of Americans that had people agog, the NNP even sent a light aircraft around the island two days before the election, trailing an advertising streamer. Grenadians have never seen anything like it, almost a vulgar gesture of extravagance in such a poor country.

Grenadians view the US as a big, benevolent paymaster. Now the election has been delivered they are

looking for rewards. America can make everything happen. It can make the lights stay on, it can rebuild the derelict roads, spray the mosquitos, make tap water flow miraculously upon demand, and eradicate the disease that blights so many bananas. Such things are expected. Grenadians will be disappointed, even angry, if they are not forthcoming. As a Republican congressman remarked privately soon after the invasion: "We've just bought ourselves another Puerto Rico."

America came precariously close to overt interference in the election when it placed an advertisement in three local publications attacking Sir Eric Gairy's assertion that he and his Grenada United Labour Party had the support of President Reagan.

The wording was extraordinarily blunt. It said: "The US government protests the campaign of deception and falsehood concerning President Reagan . . . President Reagan does not support the Grenada United Labour Party or its candidates." The wording was reflexed to the American Embassy in St George's direct from the White House.

Although the tactics may have been heavy, the outcome has satisfied most of the eastern Caribbean. Now that Grenada is lead by the sound and steady Mr Blaize, private US investment is expected to start, although cautiously at first. The administration does not plan any huge, sudden investment programme. Now the island is securely in the western sphere it must take its place in the Caribbean Basin Initiative, America's multi-million dollar aid programme for the region.

The tiny Grenadian economy - the annual gross domestic product is \$100m - is already reacting to the prospect of an infusion. A house in the smart, middle-class area south of St George's is now three times as expensive as a year ago, and a tourist shop has opened on St George's harbour.

parliamentary control which the word "disestablishment" stands for. It is sometimes called "creeping disestablishment" - a leisurely and controlled process, marked by the steady progress of church-state commissions of enquiry.

It has reached the point where legal establishment now hangs on just three pegs: the symbolic role of the Crown as Supreme Governor; the right of Parliament to review and reject measures put forward by the General Synod; and the role of the Prime Minister in passing to the Queen one of two names tendered by the church when bishops become vacant.

On this latter custom depends the right of bishops to sit *ex officio* in the House of Lords; though it by no means follows that disestablishment would banish them all. The Government may well want to find other ways of providing the upper house with episcopal wisdom, so as to preserve that chamber's representative quality and forestall demands for radical reform or abolition.

What the church is finding intolerable is parliamentary jurisdiction over its internal business, particularly the thought that Conservative backbenchers with strongly anticlerical views can use parliamentary procedures to block church leaders. It is offensive to them in principle when it happens.

But it is not something Parliament could negotiate away, as one more step in the process of creeping disestablishment. It is at the very heart of the concept that the Church of England is "the church by law established" - and on it depends, as the Church of England will find to its chagrin, its cherished links with the Crown. The present Government is hardly in the mood to cooperate in seeking some ingenious constitutional solution that will allow the church to keep that legal link, while freezing it from its bondage to Parliament. It will be all to us.

The Church of England has already, over the years, come a long way towards that total freedom from

increases in manufacturing industry of around 8% per cent and the CBI data bank reporting current settlements edging over 6 per cent. It is early days yet, but there is a discernible trend of pay rises at a substantially faster pace than the Government would like.

Pace-setters have as usual been the motor companies. Despite outbreaks of industrial action at Ford, Vauxhall, Austin Rover and Jaguar, deals have now been agreed ranging from 5 per cent a year in Austin Rover's two-year deal to Ford's 9 per cent. With a settlement twice that of the Government's unofficial target, the American multinational has again indicated its reluctance to be influenced by "outside" advice.

Some unions in the public sector are trying to forge a common front to oppose the 3 per cent limit. But their attempts have received less than total backing from the TUC bureaucracy, which is charged with organizing a conference of union executives to mount the challenge.

This conference, seen by the left as a vital launching pad, has still to be

arranged and will now probably be too late to influence the winter pay round.

This leaves the unions to go their own way, while still trying to push through the TUC's low-pay policy which seeks to raise minimum pay to two-thirds of the average industrial wage, or around £100 a week. Unions representing 500,000 white collar civil servants will not have an agreed pay claim for the first time in recent years, and the militant leadership of the Civil and Public Services Association will start drawing up plans for an all-out strike in the certain eventuality that its £15-a-week claim is turned down.

The Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, told the Commons during the unemployment debate in October that 500,000 jobs could be created if earnings kept abreast of prices instead of rising 3 per cent faster. It is difficult to find much support in industry for the view that low pay equals more jobs. If the company chairman referred to earlier is at all typical, then the Chancellor's wish is unlikely to be granted.

Ronald Butt

## No freehold on the House

Mrs Thatcher has been fortunate in her foes. In her first Parliament there was the giant inflation, menacing every family, to be overcome, followed by General Galtier's act of tyranny to resist. In this Parliament, Mr Scargill has promoted a tyranny of a different sort which the British people are equally unwilling to stomach. They have thrown themselves into the Whips have been reduced to fire-fighting urgent confabulations; that the Cabinet has been lulled into false security by the inadequacy of the Labour Opposition. There is deep discontent (also felt in the Central Office) with Mr John Gunnier's party chairmanship; some Tory MPs say he does not even answer their letters. There is concern (shared by several Cabinet ministers) about the escalating costs of Trident II. But above all else there is the desire for a new government stance on unemployment and industrial relations.

Conservative MPs complain that the mechanisms for moving the Government and party forward in tandem have broken down; that the Whips have been reduced to fire-fighting urgent confabulations; that the Cabinet has been lulled into false security by the inadequacy of the Labour Opposition. There is deep discontent (also felt in the Central Office) with Mr John Gunnier's party chairmanship; some Tory MPs say he does not even answer their letters. There is concern (shared by several Cabinet ministers) about the escalating costs of Trident II. But above all else there is the desire for a new government stance on unemployment and industrial relations.

The demand is easier understood than answered. For the Government to be scared into abandoning or relaxing its financial discipline in the hope of making jobs by government spending would produce no increased work commensurate with the inflationary risks. The latest phase of neo-Keynesian Reaganomics points warning. The hope that the deficit would eventually produce growth which would subsequently absorb the deficit has failed. The deficit (financed by the rest of the world) remains despite the growth, and now alarm spreads in the US because of a dramatic slowdown despite the deficit.

The Government must, therefore, not be stampeded into foolishness; on the other hand, it must accept that its backbenchers have a political wisdom, drawn from their constituencies. It is warning Mrs Thatcher that the electors have not given her a free ride. Next to unemployment, the government's chief problem is to decide how to approach the unions after the repulse of Scargillism. There must be no crowding. The victory should be acknowledged as owing to the law-abiding instincts of the trade union majority. Responsible trade unionism and industrial cooperation should be encouraged. Mrs Thatcher could do worse than consult directly some of the responsible trade union leaders individually about the nation's unemployment problem, to see what they think can be done by improving labour mobility and reducing restrictive practices. Industrial consultation (not the same as usurping management's role) and share ownership should be encouraged so that there is a constructive management-worker relationship which does not depend on the adversarial stance of the shop steward.

Various ideas are abroad: for giving government-financed jobs useful to the community, to jobless people at a rate of pay marginally above unemployment benefits. These could be useful palliatives but they do not tackle the essential problem and Conservative MPs in Parliament are becoming increasingly restive. Many who have not been numbered among Mr Heath's or Mr Francis Pym's adherents are increasingly lending an ear to their advocacy of expansion through government spending.

The mass of trade unionists can find much to approve in Thatcherism: control over inflation, more realism and responsibility, less waste, more chance to take their own decisions. But unless the Government's approach to unemployment and industrial relations can command their assent, all that Mrs Thatcher has achieved will be at risk. The Tory Party must never forget that it holds office by the votes of millions of trade unionists and other working people.

Marghanita Laski

## New word for an old feeling

In the latest batch of galley-proofs for the *Oxford English Dictionary's new Supplement* there is a terrible word, new to the English language. It may be not *Torschlusspanik* that they feel when they look back on what once were hopes but *Torschlussfreude*.

*Torschlusspanik* came, of course, like many not unrelated words - *angst, schadenfreude* - from the German, but it can only very recently that we needed this one, for it is only very recently that it came. Its so-far-discovered first recorded usage in an English context was 1963, and, as so often happens, the pioneers did not appreciate the newcomer's potential. In the second of three illustrative quotes from *Time* magazine in 1977, the writer had thought no more of it than that it could name "mid-life crisis"; the third example adds nothing useful.

Perhaps - to be tolerant to these early users - *Torschlusspanik* is in here now. Life henceforth, whether read of or known, can seem little but a series of occasions for its use, from the moment that it is forced on us that we are not, after all, going to be the Most Popular Girl (or, it might be, Boy) in the Lower Third.

In the West at least there can be no escape from *Torschlusspanik* whether we know the word or not. We set small store here on transcending passion, and so long as passion is not spent, a heavy thud reverberates at every rejection, and few the lives in which acceptances are the more common form. And always there is worse still to come. Nearly the last door has shut, and surely the most dreadful panic yet, when even the chance of rejection has gone; the commemorative clock, the goodbye party, perhaps recall for muddled reminiscence on a look-back programme. *Torschlusspanik* has taken over for all the time that remains.

Soon there is worse, with the realization that it is not, and perhaps never was, choice that determined which door opened, which shut. He was not fast enough, she was not funny enough, we just hadn't enough charisma. There never was anything for that once pretty young girl now freely pushing her pram but the too-early marriage; the door to the secretarial course that might have taken her to the publisher of the BBC, to New York or Rio de Janeiro was perhaps never really open for her; any more than her now-defeated young husband had ever had the choice of the Foreign

There is no one of us who cannot fully imagine, on the pulse, the last times we shall need the word, those days when they pay us the regular visit, remain for the obligatory hour, they have set themselves and we know we can open no door to its extension, for we have nothing anymore, to offer that they want; no ideas, not things, not any charisma at all. We shall be lucky, then, if we are beyond remembering what *Torschlusspanik* means.

David Felton analyses the widening gap between the public and the private sector pay awards

## Pay that remains a private matter

The chairman of a leading high technology company, discussing government exhortations to restrict pay increases in the fight against inflation, gave this blunt verdict: "We run our business. Mrs Thatcher runs the country".

The relationship between the oft-stated need to control wage costs, in order to improve the competitive position of British industry, and the reluctance of a growing number of managers to act on such government advice will be thrown into sharp relief in the winter pay round now under way.

There is mounting evidence that ministers, confident of limiting settlements in the public service and nationalized industries, are switching their attention to the private sector where wage increases are far outstripping the cost of living. The view expressed by the CBI that pay rises should be held "firmly below 5 per cent" is being ignored, with every indication that a momentum for higher settlements is gaining ground.

For the third year running the Cabinet has announced a 3 per cent cash limit to increases for the two million workers who rely directly on the Government for their pay. In previous years there have been breaches of the unofficial pay policy, with unions last year settling for 4.5 per cent, but the Government has been able to remain within its cash limits through staff reductions. Savings have also been achieved in the National Health Service, and to a lesser extent in the Civil Service, by privatization of some services.

Ministers are beginning to show their impatience with the private sector's performance and in particular the growing gap with public sector pay settlements. The ministerial view is supported by the latest statistics showing underlying wage

### Developments in the pay round

Groups of workers	Numbers involved	Settlement/offer	Effective date
Vauxhall	14,500	10% approx. 21% for deal but only 7.5% new money)	Sept 10
Jaguar	7,000	10% (2 yrs)	Nov 1
Austin Rover	28,000	7.2%	Oct 7
Ford	40,500	5.4%	Sep 1
Police	34,000	6.25% rejected up to 29 pwt	Nov 1
Postmen	140,000	7.5%	Jan 1
British Aerospace, Filton	20,000	5.2%	

hold on  
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## YOUTH ON CALL

*The danger of providing benefits which are both adequate in amount and indefinite in duration is that men as creatures who adapt themselves to circumstances, may settle down to them.*

*Men and women who have been unemployed for a certain period should be required as a condition of continued benefit to attend a work or training centre, such attendance being designed both as a means of preventing habituation to idleness and as a means of improving capacity for earnings.*

*Incidentally, though this is an altogether minor reason for the proposal, such a condition is the most effective way of unmasking the relatively few persons who may be suspected of malingering, who have perhaps some concealed means of earnings which they are combining with an appearance of unemployment.*

*The period after which attendance should be required need not be the same time at all times for all persons. It might be extended in times of high unemployment and reduced in times of good employment; six months for adults would perhaps be a reasonable average period of benefit without condition.*

*But for young persons who have not yet the habit of continuous work the period should be shorter; for boys and girls there should ideally be no unconditional benefit at all; their enforced abstention from work should be made an occasion of further training.*

The quotations above all come from the Beveridge Report.

If those views were enunciated now with such starkness they would be greeted with cries of outrage across the political spectrum. However it is worth going back to Beveridge, and his first principles, whenever possible, as Lord Young discovered in the speech he made to the Building Employers Federation on Tuesday night.

The cost of unemployment is not simply the vast figure which shows up in public spending. We know that there is a concealed but considerable social cost in the wear and tear on families and

## A VERY ODD MAN OUT

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, has for some time been the odd man out in the European Community, and he virtually reduced that role to self-caricature at the Dublin summit that has just ended. Until the closing stages, the meeting had passed off very much better than many had feared. Above all, agreement had been reached on restraining the costly over-production of wine in the Community which, under present arrangements, would have filled the existing wine lake to overflowing when Spanish production was added to it. A broad agreement also seems to have been reached on fish (subject to a further meeting) though it has not yet been made public. Neither tariff barriers nor Mediterranean agriculture now present any significant difficulties. With so much settled, the way seemed clear for the Iberian nations to join the Community by the target date of January 1, 1986 – at which point the Greek Prime Minister delivered his little bombshell.

He announced that Greece reserved the right to veto the deal at the final stage of the negotiations if the Community did not concede a programme costing 5,000 million ecus (or £3,000 million) as a special support scheme for Mediterranean agriculture, of which sum about 1,500 million ecus is the amount he would like for Greece. This concept of the

## DOWN FROM THE HIGH GROUND

Sir Keith Joseph's decision to reduce the State's cash contribution to students began last week as a piece of indifferent administration and ended this week as one of the worst political rows of Mrs Thatcher's Government. That may be regretted but it cannot be wished away, whatever parliamentary language was used yesterday to cover it.

There is merit in Sir Keith's peace-making proposal to study further the means by which the maintenance and tuition of students should be funded – in particular the consideration of a loan scheme. Some will see the preservation of an important principle in his announcement that tuition fees are not, after all, to be paid even by better off parents. There is certainly a practical (and timely) political argument for the change of course. On the streets of Southgate the Conservative candidate may find support from party loyalists that has hitherto been denied to him. And all MPs will be pleased to sit down in their homes without the threatening telephone calls from their local party chairmen and the sacks of mail that bear little seasonal goodwill.

But Sir Keith revealed yesterday that as a result of his party's

measures blocking the agreed increase in the Community's "own resources" from which Greece in particular benefits. It is true that if the Greeks chose to exercise their veto, enlargement could be blocked. It is one of the subjects specifically reserved by the Rome Treaty for unanimous decision, so that the Luxembourg compromise is not even at issue here.

The essence of the matter is that Greece is already an exceptionally large net beneficiary of Community membership. Its net receipts in 1982 were 685 million ecus, and in 1983 940 million ecus. According to estimates, Greece will also get 2,500 million ecus (£1,500 million) from regional and social aid grants between 1985-9. The industrial nations, Britain, France and Germany, have been willing to pay heavily to assist the return of Greece to democracy, and for precisely the same reason they are now willing to pay to help Spain and Portugal for the same end. But there is a limit to what they can offer and there will be no sympathy at all for Mr Papandreou's threat to deprive the Iberian countries of the benefits Greece now enjoys unless his country is given still more.

There is, however, little likelihood that he will press his point to a veto of enlargement. Were he to do so, he would simply be cutting off his country's nose to spite its face. For one thing, blocking enlargement would also

strike a blow at the other nine Community states. This concept of the

Prime Minister likes to see himself as leader of a moral movement to reduce the reach of Government and strengthen the responsibility of the individual. (Perhaps she might ask Sir Keith's enquiry team to consider whether 18-year-old students should not be considered as individuals in their own right rather than parental wards.) It is her opponents whom she likes to brand as politicians prepared to share the national cake among their favoured interest groups.

The Government stands in a still worse moral position when it turns to those groups which are not in its natural constituency – the recipients of state benefit whom Mr Fowler and Lord Young have in their sights.

the mechanisms for money Government and party leaders have broken down. Whips have been reduced to fighting urgent confessions. The Cabinet has been fully met security by the independence Labour Opposition. John Gummer, the party chairman, some days ago, said he does not even answer letters. There is concern that several Cabinet ministers are awaiting the cost of Trident II new government stance on development and industrial relations.

The demand is easier to be seen by the Government to be abandoning or reducing making jobs in government as work commercial rate of inflation rises. The latest plan warning that the which would subsequently be financed by the rest of the economy despite the growth of sprawl spread in the S becomes evident.

The Government must then be stampeded into making the other hand, it must accept its backsliders have a tendency to drift from their policies. It is warning Mrs Thatcher that the others have not given

the period after which attendance should be required not be the same time at all times for all persons. It might be extended in times of high unemployment and reduced in times of good employment; six months for adults would perhaps be a reasonable average period of benefit without condition.

But for young persons who have not yet the habit of continuous work the period should be shorter; for boys and girls there should ideally be no unconditional benefit at all; their enforced abstention from work should be made an occasion of further training.

The quotations above all come from the Beveridge Report.

If those views were enunciated now with such starkness they would be greeted with cries of outrage across the political spectrum. However it is worth going back to Beveridge, and his first principles, whenever possible, as Lord Young discovered in the speech he made to the Building Employers Federation on Tuesday night.

The cost of unemployment is not simply the vast figure which shows up in public spending. We know that there is a concealed but considerable social cost in the wear and tear on families and

communities. Beyond that, however, there is a further cost which can be seen in the growth of an attitude, particularly among young people, that the state will always provide.

A recent study showed that there are hundreds of thousands of places a year which could be opened up to youth service in the fields of community activity: the social services, education and health service. That study was based on the voluntary principle and there is still considerable hostility to the idea of some compulsory scheme for the youth of the country to provide some time in community service in exchange for a small allowance.

Technically apart, there are colossal social arguments to be made in favour of such a scheme of national service with a wider range of options than the social services, education and the health service. Of course there would be financial and administrative difficulties, but should such a scheme be devised simply as an answer to the question of youth unemployment. But the degree of youth unemployment and the enervating effects of the "benefit" culture becoming prevalent among young people long before they are the victims of prolonged unemployment suggests that there would be advantages in looking at the school leaving age group as a whole. The evidence of a series published recently in *The Times* suggests that Britain's youth in its heart knows that it wants to be of service and recognizes a sense of obligation to the community. It should respond enthusiastically to a national initiative based on Beveridge's principle that there is work to be done, either in training for further work or in exchange for a benefit which would not otherwise be paid.

Many of us hope that Parliament's decision will be to transpose the successes of the Scottish system into England and Wales. Can the Government therefore not be consistent in its importations from Scotland?

What on earth is the point of establishing a prosecution service for juveniles when the weighty experience of centuries of crown prosecution in Scotland led to it being effectively abandoned in 1968? Can we not wait until the Government has answered the questions set by Mrs Short's committee?

Yours faithfully,

NORFOLK REA PRICE,  
Director of Social Services,  
London Borough of Islington,  
5-6 Highbury Crescent, N5.  
November 30.

## A career at County Hall

From Mr E. J. Nickson

Sir, Your leader on abolition of the Greater London Council (November 24) tells us, "There are staff at the GLC who have too long enjoyed the good life at the ratepayers' expense". I wish you had identified these people. I have worked at County Hall now for the last 33 years. Am I one of them? Or are you perhaps talking about the small corps of staff recruited specifically to help implement some of the present administration's more controversial policies and who would probably not have survived the next election?

What and where is this good life I am supposed to be enjoying? At The County Hall? You can only be joking – anything remotely so describable vanished without trace 1965.

I and thousands like me have spent a career in the public service, accepting remuneration lower than that for equivalent work and responsibility in private employment in return for job security. That unwritten agreement is now being disallowed.

I am trained, experienced and qualified for nothing except local government and the prospects for alternative work are slim indeed. I personally am looking forward to redundancy and early retirement at the very considerable expense of the taxpayer and the superannuation fund. But if I were 10 or 15 years younger I should be very frightened.

Please let us not add to the injury with cheap insults about the value of our contribution to the community and complacent ignorance about the scale of our rewards.

Yours sincerely,  
E. J. NICKSON,  
31 Lowfield Road,  
Acton, W3.  
November 25.

So how will this Government stand in the future when it considers new proposals that will take money from the purses of the middle classes? The Chancellor is reported to be considering the taxation of lump sum pension payouts. Will he now think twice? If he considers such a change and rejects it on good economic grounds will he be able to convince those who are taxed instead that he has made up his mind without the grim memory of the Education Secretary's ordeal being in the forefront of it?

The Government stands in a still worse moral position when it turns to those groups which are not in its natural constituency – the recipients of state benefit whom Mr Fowler and Lord Young have in their sights.

## Rough justice for juveniles

From Mr J. Rea Price

There are plans to extend it to a two-year period if industry can be prevailed upon to co-operate in a larger scheme. This should be only a part of a much more imaginative and ambitious approach to the whole question of youth opportunity in society.

A recent study showed that

there are hundreds of thousands of places a year which could be opened up to youth service in the fields of community activity: the social services, education and health service. That study was based on the voluntary principle and there is still considerable hostility to the idea of some compulsory scheme for the youth of the country to provide some time in community service in exchange for a small allowance.

The crisis is not an academic one:

we are operating a system which

confirms that more children have been committed to institutions at an earlier age for more trivial offences than was the case 20 years ago; thence they

progress on the escalator into the prison system at great cost to the taxpayer and to themselves.

Belatedly, the Government has

acknowledged that it is neither good

economics nor in any way effective

to funnel so many children and young people into the criminal justice system, and it was only this

year that the Secretary of State for Social Services was himself addressing a conference to this effect.

As the relevant White Paper at no

point suggests that any special

considerations may apply to juveniles and the Bill at present before the

House of Lords makes only passing

reference to them, it is hard not to

conclude that the Government's

position on the prosecution service is

completely at variance with its

policy on the diversion of young

offenders. It is precisely the incom-

petent young person who is always

getting caught for petty offences

whom we should be trying to keep

out of the criminal system.

The proposals for the prosecution

service, of course, draw heavily on

the experience in Scotland of the

procurator fiscal, whose role in 1968

was replaced in the large majority of

matters relating to juveniles by the

independent reporter. This officer

has a much wider and more positive

role than that of the prosecutor,

including the requirement to satisfy

himself that there is no alternative to

the child going before the court of

a panel of lay assessors.

What is to be "simplified" (report,

November 27)? Any barrister who

practices in the criminal courts

knows that some jurors have

difficulty in "coping with ... the

awkward phraseology of the existing

oath". But, although some are

tongue-tied, few can be confused as

to its meaning when they have heard

it sworn 12 times.

The juror's oath has two aspects.

Its private aspect binds the juror to

be truthful and impartial in reaching

its verdict. Its public and larger

aspect states that the issues to be

tried lie between the defendant and

the child going before the court of

a panel of lay assessors.

The words "the several issues

joined between our sovereign lady

the Queen and the defendant",

introduce a third point, quite

distinct from the parties to the trial,

enabling each juror to perform his

public duty disinterestedly accord-

ing to the evidence to the

child going before the court of

a panel of lay assessors.

What is to be done about the

juror's oath?

Yours faithfully,

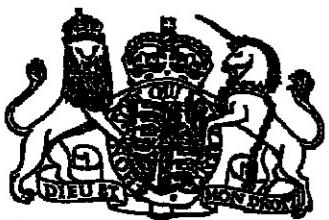
J. REA PRICE,  
Director of Social Services,  
London Borough of Islington,  
5-6 Highbury Crescent, N5.  
December 3.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Favourable prospect for Law of Sea

From the Chairman, United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sir, Colin Hughes's article, "Will Britain catch the tide?" (December 3), prompts a reply to some of the points raised by objections to the Law of the Sea Treaty.



## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

December 5: The Queen, Patron of the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare, this evening honoured with her presence the premiere of the film *A Christmas Carol* at the Odeon Theatre, Leicester Square.

Her Majesty was received by the President of the Association (the Countess of Limerick).

Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Robert Fellowes and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace presented the 1984 English Language Competition Prizes and afterwards chaired a meeting of the English Language Committee.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this evening gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace for Friends of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Tiger Society, this afternoon at Buckingham Palace, the afternoon at Buckingham Palace, presented the 1984 English Language Competition Prizes and afterwards chaired a meeting of the English Language Committee.

His Royal Highness, Patron and Trustee, this evening gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace for Friends of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

George West was in attendance.

HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR HON. SIR ANDREW BERRY (FORMERLY TREASURER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS)

CLARENCE HOUSE

December 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited the Royal Smethwick Show at Earls Court.

Mr. Patrick Campbell-Preston and Major Sir Ralph Ainslie, BT, were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

December 5: The Prince of Wales this morning visited 19 Infantry Brigade at Grosvenor Barracks, Colindale, Essex.

His Royal Highness, attended by Major Jack Stenhouse, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, Baron of Birkirkira, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. G. Starr, of Southport, Merseyside.

Mr N. T. W. Gee and Miss B. S. Starr

The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Dr and Mrs T. W. Gee, of Keymer, Sussex, and Rosemary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Lethem, of Sheffield.

Mr M. J. Green and Miss N. Akbar

The engagement marriage is announced between Martin, son of Dr and Mrs W. Green, of Folkestone, Kent, and Nyla, only daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs S. M. Akbar, of Karachi, Pakistan.

Mr P. L. Hay and Mrs P. S. A. L. Rogers

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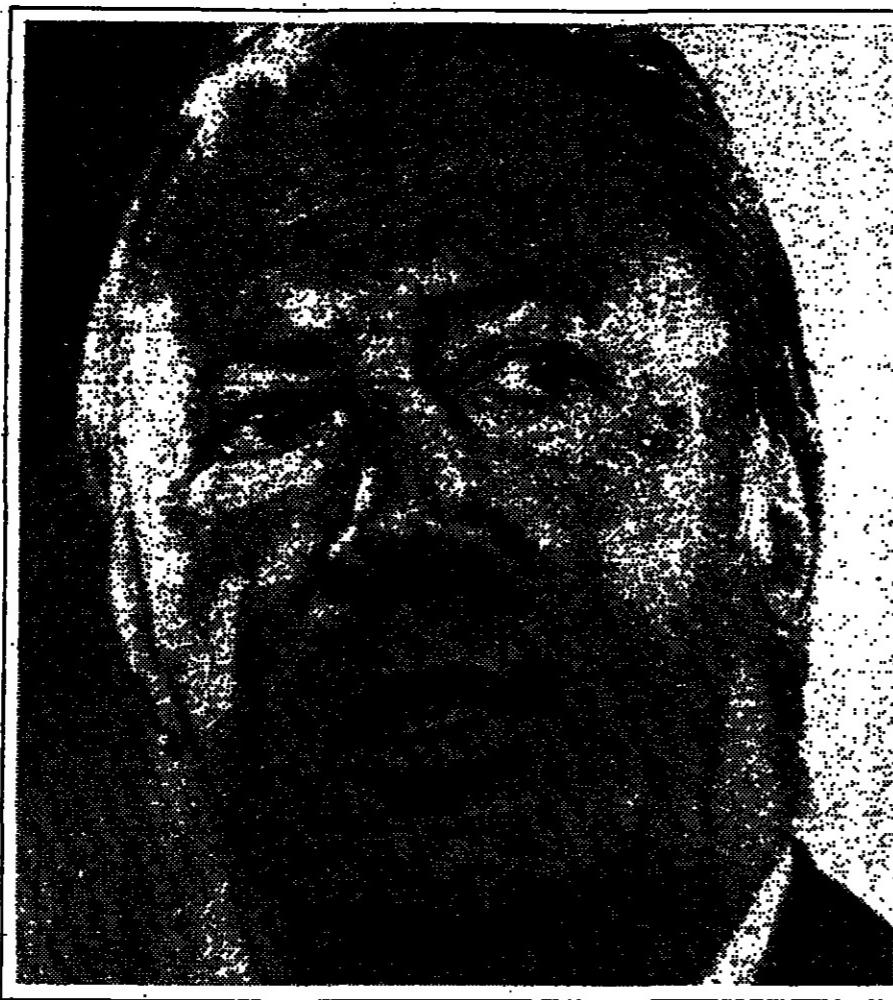
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Mr P. M. Higgins and Miss E.

## ADVERTISEMENT

# Are the critics of ratecapping left-wing extremists?



When the new ratecapping laws were put before parliament, thirteen government MPs voted against their own party, including a former prime minister. Many abstained, including a former foreign secretary.

The Tory controlled council in Portsmouth are also among the most vigorous opponents of ratecapping.

In fact, the critics of ratecapping are drawn from all political parties. They also include distinguished academics, doctors and at least one senior police official. People who normally don't speak out on matters of exclusively party political concern.

Their chief objections are that ratecapping is undemocratic, unfair and fundamentally inefficient.

Ratecapping is undemocratic because it takes away your right to vote on local spending.

If your local borough sets rates that are too high for your liking, or if it fails to provide enough services, you have the right to vote them out.

But if you live in a ratecapped borough, it will be Whitehall that decides how much money is spent. And

nobody can vote out a Whitehall civil servant.

Ratecapping is unfair because some of the biggest overspenders in the country (judged by Whitehall's own figures) won't get ratecapped.

But five of the poorest boroughs in the country will.

Even though their needs are clearly greater, and despite the fact that their spending plans are often comparatively modest.

Ratecapping is inefficient because the figures Whitehall uses to judge local needs are inadequate and out of date (according to the government's own Audit Commission Report).

And in any case, it is impossible for a remote bureaucracy in Whitehall to make meaningful judgements about the needs of local communities.

Local government finance is complex, and in need of reform. Ratecapping will make matters worse.

That's why thoughtful people from all parties and all walks of life have opposed the new laws.

They know that it is not the critics of ratecapping, but the ratecapping laws that are extreme.

## Ratecapping makes no sense.

**THE TIMES  
Portfolio**

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year plus or less
1	ELECTRICALS	-
2	Highland Elect	
3	Mutual Elect	
4	Phenix	
5	Outlier	
6	Lec Refrigeration	
7	Places	
8	Sater	
9	Electronic Mach	
10	Ruston	
11	Auto Sec	
12	BUILDING AND ROADS	
13	Galloway	
14	Wf (Stanley)	
15	Leach (William)	
16	Browne	
17	Stib	
18	Robert Aitken	
19	Cablehead Rebs	
20	HAT	
21	Rebar	
22	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
23	Evele	
24	Haben Precision	
25	Hodson	
26	Holmes	
27	Feedex Agric Ind	
28	Hanmer	
29	Grimpan	
30	Esel	
31	Halt (M)	
32	Fryar	
33	PROPERTY	
34	Scott Met	
35	Country & New	
36	Len Ship Prop	
37	Samuel	
38	Burton Excs	
39	Reed	
40	MET	
41	Bovis	
42	Albion	
43	Corus Coal Cts	
44	Times Newspapers Limited Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend					
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.					
1979	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

**BRITISH FUNDS**

1984		High	Low	Stock	Infl.	Gross	only Red.
<b>SHONTS (Under Five Years)</b>							
154	100	Traxx O	1985	101.52		14,849	9.43
155	100	Traxx P	1985	101.52		12,954	8.94
156	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		11,205	8.87
157	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		8,622	8.87
158	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		11,516	8.87
159	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		10,418	8.87
160	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		8,685	8.87
161	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		12,567	8.87
162	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		2,807	8.87
163	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		2,846	8.87
164	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
165	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
166	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
167	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
168	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
169	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
170	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
171	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
172	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
173	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
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178	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
179	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
180	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
181	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
182	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
183	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
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188	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
189	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
190	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
191	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
192	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
193	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
194	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
195	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
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201	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
202	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
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224	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
225	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
226	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
227	100	Traxx C	1985	101.52		1,708	8.87
228	100	Tr					



## WALL STREET

**Blue chips lead fall**

New York (Reuters) - Share prices were lower on Wall Street late yesterday morning as oil stocks captured most attention.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell by about 775 points to 1177. Overall losers had a seven to five lead over gainers. Volume was about 12 million shares.

Philip Petroleum was up 7/4 to \$54 and topped the active list on volume of 3½ million shares. Mesa Petroleum plans a tender offer for some of the firm's stock. Mesa rose 1/4 to 24¾ on the news.

Mobil, which was at first thought to be a potential target of Mesa, fell 1/4 to 27¾ in early trading.

International Business Machines fell 1/4 to 119. General Motors were down 1/4 to 74½. Telskodyne dropped 6/4 to 25¾. Digital Equipment lost 1/4 to 101½. Eastman Kodak fell 1/4 to 70½ and Union Carbide were down 2 to 43½.

The sensitive Federal Funds Rate - the interest on overnight loans of reserves between banks - moved down to 8½ per cent early in the day. The funds rate started to fall on Tuesday from approximately 9 per cent.

Prices opened lower in moderate trading led by some sharp drops among blue chips.

Mr Philip B Erlanger, chief technical analyst at Advest Inc, noted the market reaction to the Federal discount rate cut was dismal and the index of leading economic indicators was dropping from a very high level.

Nottingham Manufacturing, the cash-rich Marks and Spencer clothing supplier, yesterday increased its takeover bid for Johnson Group Cleaners to £53 million and said that the offer would not be raised further.

Nottingham raised its all-cash bid from 410p to 440p for ordinary shares and from 250p to 268p for employee shares.

The closing date for the new offer is Wednesday, December 19 though under City takeover rules.

## COMMODITIES

**LONDON COMMODITY PRICES**  
Rubber in £/c per tonne  
Cotton, coarse, regular  
in pounds per metric ton.  
Gas-oil in US \$/  
per metric tonne

**RUBBER**

Jan 145.15  
Feb 145.23  
Mar 145.23  
Apr 145.43  
May 145.55  
Jun 145.70  
Jul 145.70  
Aug 145.70  
Sep 145.70  
Oct 145.70  
Nov 145.70  
Dec 145.70

**ZINC STANDARD**

Cash \$42.85-\$43.88  
Three months \$42.25-\$43.50

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1 Jan 1985

THE TIMES

# A CHRISTMAS APPEAL FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BORED.

In my capacity as Chairman, I feel duty bound to bring to the attention of fellow Directors, employees and shareholders (and my wife Deirdre) the very real threat posed to the dull Christmas by the House of Hardy in Pall Mall.

In previous years we have been able to look forward to Christmases of unbroken monotony. Indeed, we have been instrumental in furthering the ritualised exchange of uninspired, unappreciated Christmas presents. As you all know, last year was particularly successful.

The House of Hardy Compleat Angler may forever change the complacent face of Christmas. Insincere gratitude may become a thing of the past.

I have been so concerned by the far reaching implications of The Compleat Angler in the traditionally moribund Christmas market that I visited the House of Hardy shop in Pall Mall (where incidentally, I was horrified by the sheer abundance of interesting and exciting Christmas gifts, for the shop not only stocks a bewilderingly impressive array of fishing equipment but also carries an extensive range of countrywear). After thoroughly examining The Compleat Angler I am now convinced that it is the most significant challenge to a gloomy yule.

It will be a salutary lesson for us all to consider in detail why The Compleat Angler is such a fine Christmas present. I believe the outfit to be so comprehensively cunning that it will appeal to novice and experienced anglers alike. I also fear that it will woo and win the hearts and minds of marketing men everywhere who will quickly realise its potential as an incentive package. (I have a notion that their



enthusiasm will be truly terrifying when they learn that the House of Hardy will personalise large corporate orders.)

I am not overstating the case when I say that The Compleat Angler even threatens to open up the world of fishing to those who have only dreamt of it.

To understand the many and subtle attractions of The Compleat Angler, we must first consider its most vital element: The Smuggler Rod. This remarkably versatile handbuilt seven piece rod (which slips effortlessly into any executive briefcase) measures only 15 inches in its constituent parts and yet easily assembles to 8 feet 2½ inches.

(I need hardly point out how appealing this makes it to anyone wishing to combine business with pleasure.)

As The Smuggler is fashioned out of hand crafted carbon fibre, and as all the

joints incorporate Hardy's patented spigot ferrules the rod is extremely strong and yet affords the most delightfully smooth action.

(Bear in mind also that) The Smuggler is attractively finished in deep burgundy with tyings of ruby silk tipped with scarlet, has matching brown and gold coloured anodised fittings, as well as a handle of the finest specie cork—and you will begin to appreciate why The Compleat Angler has so much to recommend it. (You will also understand why The Smuggler won the highest praise at the prestigious 1984 Japanese Good Design Awards.)

It will come as no surprise to learn that The Golden Prince Reel, which perfectly complements The Smuggler, also won an accolade from the Tokyo jury.

For The Golden Prince Reel not only looks impressive but (alas) performs most impressively and incorporates latest developments in reel technology. With an exposed rim for finger-tip control and an advanced check mechanism (ingeniously housed within the arbor of the spool) it allows greater line capacity and quicker retrieve.

Not content with supplying one fine reel, House of Hardy (infuriatingly thoughtful as ever) have supplied a spare spool, thus allowing anglers to quickly change lines. Furthermore, the Reel and Spare Spool are supplied with Hardy No. 6 Floating and Sinking Lines respectively, with

backing line ready for use. The Spare Spool even comes supplied with a protector band to keep the line in place when not in use.

(To add insult to injury) House of Hardy round off The Compleat Angler by supplying a superb aluminium lined leather rod case, a shower-proof cloth partitioned bag, a sturdy hand-stitched leather reel case and sheepskin lined hand-stitched leather fly wallet. Regrettably the whole outfit is made even more seductive by being contained in a handsome royal blue and gold presentation case.

Gentlemen, (and Deirdre) I have no alternative but to conclude that at £350 The Compleat Angler makes the prospect of a dull Christmas look distinctly bleak.

(Eh Deirdre...or do I have to wait until I retire?)

**HOUSE OF HARDY**

61 PALL MALL LONDON SW1

THE COMPLEAT ANGLER IS AVAILABLE FROM THE HOUSE OF HARDY, 61 PALL MALL, AT £350 INCLUDING VAT.

WE ARE OPEN MONDAY-FRIDAY, 9AM-5PM, AND ON SATURDAY, 9AM-1PM.

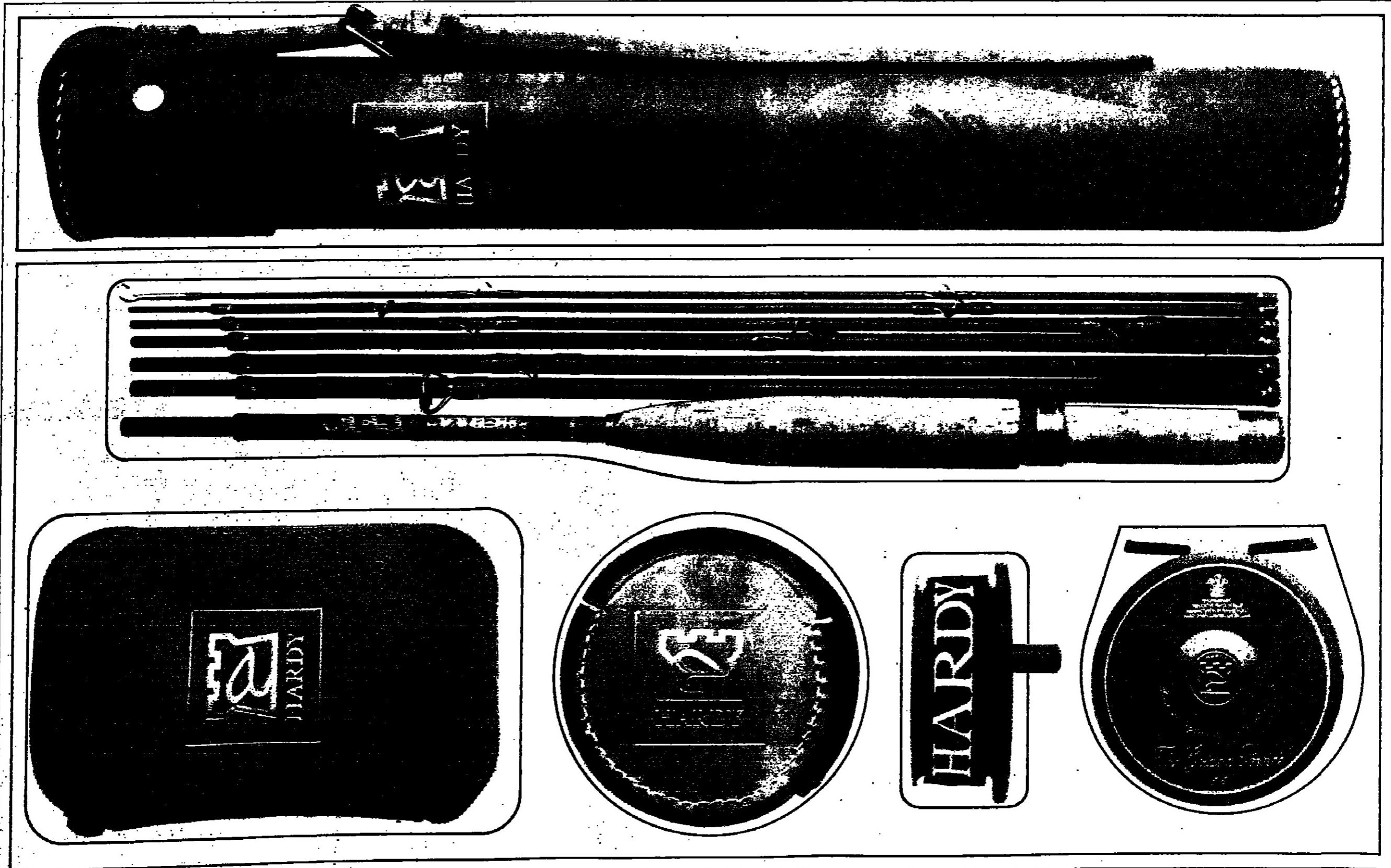
HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS OR VISA CARDS

MAY ORDER BY TELEPHONING THE HOUSE OF HARDY ON 01-531 5515, AND SIMPLY QUOTING THE RELEVANT CREDIT CARD NUMBER. PLEASE ALLOW

£4.00 EXTRA PER OUTFIT FOR PACKING, INSURANCE, AND SECURICOR DELIVERY WITH TELEPHONED ORDERS.

IF, FOR ANY REASON, THE COMPLEAT ANGLER SHOULD FAIL TO SATISFY, PLEASE RETURN IN ORIGINAL PACKING TO THE HOUSE OF HARDY WITHIN 28 DAYS FOR A FULL REFUND. PLEASE VISIT THE HOUSE OF HARDY AND EXAMINE OUR COMPREHENSIVE RANGE OF RODS, REELS, ACCESSORIES AND COUNTRYWEAR CLOTHING.

"THE HOUSE OF HARDY COMPLEAT ANGLER MAY FOREVER CHANGE THE COMPLACENT FACE OF CHRISTMAS"





John  
osse

## Scapa Group

Suppliers worldwide of engineered fabrics and rolls for the paper making industry, filters and other specialised industrial textiles.

### Interim Statement

Trading in all areas was buoyant for the whole of the six months and the Directors believe these conditions will continue for the remainder of the year.

Results to 30 September	1984	1983	1983/84
Turnover	£m	£m	£m
Operating profit	14.2	8.0	21.4
Interest	(1.6)	(1.3)	(2.5)
Profit before tax	12.4	7.7	18.9
Dividends per share	3.7p	3.15p	9.15p

**Scapa Group plc,**  
Oakfield House, 52 Preston New Road  
Blackburn BB2 6AH

## The Border & Southern Stockholders Trust p.l.c.

### Asset value and earnings at record levels

Highlights of the year ended 30th September 1984

- ◆ Net asset value increased to 195.4p per share - up 17.1%
- ◆ Share price increased to 145p - up 35.5%
- ◆ Earnings per share increased to 3.52p - up 7.3%
- ◆ Dividend increased for 11th successive year
- ◆ £15 million raised by debenture issue

"We believe that the spread of our interests in expanding industries and companies across the world will provide shareholders with a balanced and progressive investment"

GALAN MINTOCK

## THOMAS LLOYD 21 TRADES AND BUSINESSES

### Growth at home and abroad.

#### \* ACQUISITION IN U.S.

#### \* PRE-TAX PROFIT UP 58%

#### \* DIVIDEND UP 52%

#### \* INCREASED AGGREGATES SALES

In its Annual Review, Chairman David Wickman reports the Company have increased their share of the waste collection market and that new landfill sites have been added to ensure adequate capacity for the future. He adds that the Company have benefited from the rationalisation and consolidation of its interests during the last two years. For the year ended 31st July, 1984 Group profit increased 69% to £1,702,000 whilst a final dividend of 2.5p per share, 3.5p for the year represents an increase of 52%.

Commenting on future prospects, and in particular, the big push into America, the Chairman says, "Your directors believe the benefits to be derived from purchasing INDUSTRIAL WASTE SERVICE, INC. are considerable. Florida is the beginning of the sunshine belt of America and whereas the population in some northern States remain static, the residential and industrial growth of Florida has been outstanding and is continuing at a fast pace. Attwoods will continue to expand with it, if not faster."

#### AGGREGATES



**Attwoods** plc

Copies of the Report & Accounts are available from: The Secretary, Attwoods plc, Stodder Road, West Drayton, Middlesex UB9 8ND. Tel. (08954) 45122.

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

# Shops leave High Street for the race track

By Judith Huntley

### New trends in shopping are causing a property shake-up

The City of London's financial institutions may be going through a revolution but a widespread and fundamental change is also sweeping through the retail sector with significant implications for the property market.

The pressure is on to find plum out-of-town sites for ever-larger stores: prices are going sky high with the top names in the food and do-it-yourself

fields bidding against each other for the few available prime locations.

It is hard to see how some of these prices can be justified, but the companies which obtain good sites are not only locating themselves to pick up the lion's share of trade, they are also ensuring their competitors do not get a look in.

Sunday trading is likely to increase the contest for sites on which to build large stores with generous surface car parking. Here planners have the upper hand.

There is an avalanche of planning applications in the

pipeline for edge or out-of-town superstores and some of the food retailers are putting in applications for sites on a blanket basis in the hope that a few will materialise, and most have ambitious development programmes.

However, the food groups may be overshadowed by the DIY, furniture and electrical goods companies which are also looking to move out of the High Street, their traditional home.

The Unit of Retail Planning Information believes that the boom in food superstores could be slowing but that the other retailers are just beginning to start their shift outwards.

The decision by Marks and Spencer to develop some out-of-town stores - the first in the Gateshead enterprise zone where the company will receive a 100 per cent capital allowance - highlights the structural changes in the retail sector.

The chain's work with Tesco to develop on the same site appears to have been prompted by its need to benefit from Tesco's experience in winning planning permission for an edge-of-town site near Bristol but it looks unlikely to be a joint operation as Tesco is building an 82,000 sq ft store at the Eastgate centre, within Bristol city's limits next to the M32 motorway.

The Eastgate centre, an industrial and commercial

development by B S Estates, the property development subsidiary of Bristol Stadium, indicates another retailing trend. Food retailers and DIY operators have taken space on what are or were industrial estates but are now changing into a mixed development. Race tracks and football grounds are key targets for redevelopment: shopping is replacing sport as the newest leisure activity, a situation that will be accelerated by Sunday trading.

The competition from new

out-of-town stores which can afford Sunday opening and the newer breed of covered shopping centres will hit companies with outdated retail properties. They will have to look to their laurels if they are to sustain what have been extremely good investments.

Where does this leave the High Street? Tesco, Marks and Spencer and J Sainsbury have said they will not desert the High Street. Indeed, they could not afford to undermine their very large property investments.

There must be doubt as to whether High Street properties can sustain the rental growth that they did and in this case the yields on some recent deals are looking far too low.

The competition from new

out-of-town stores which can afford Sunday opening and the newer breed of covered shopping centres will hit companies with outdated retail properties. They will have to look to their laurels if they are to sustain what have been extremely good investments.

### INTERIM STATEMENT

## BRITISH AIRWAYS

# A SUCCESSFUL HALF YEAR

PRE-TAX PROFITS UP 26%

The Board of British Airways Plc announce the unaudited results for the 6 months ended 30th September 1984.

#### Group Results

To 30 September 1983  
Turnover, Trading  
Other

	6 months ended 30 September unaudited	Year ended 31 March audited
1984	1983	1983
£m	£m	£m
Turnover, Trading	1491	1298
Other	82	99
	1573	1397
AIRLINE OPERATING SURPLUS	236	198
Operating loss on other activities	(2)	(2)
Other income, including related companies	26	8
PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION	260	204
Interest payable	(48)	(54)
Currency profit (losses) (see Note 1)	(23)	-
Profit before taxation	189	150
Taxation (Note 2)	(2)	(1)
Profit for the period before Extraordinary items	187	149

The unaudited results for the periods of six months ended 30th September 1983 and 1984, have been determined in accordance with the accounting policies used for the year to 31st March 1984.

The following should be noted:

(1) The sterling US dollar rate has fallen during the 6 months to 30th September 1984 from \$1.44 to \$1.24. As a consequence there is a charge to Profit and Loss accounts of £23m in respect of increased liability on US dollar general purpose loans.

US dollar loans and finance raised specifically for the purpose of financing aircraft and the corresponding dollar cost of those fixed assets have been increased by £50m as a result of the decline in the value of sterling in the period. The effect on the depreciation charge is not material.

(2) No provision is required for UK Corporation Tax, because of the availability of losses brought forward. On present estimates it is unlikely that any provision for deferred taxation will be required in the foreseeable future. The charge of £2m is in respect of overseas taxes and tax attributable to related companies.

#### Commentary

The volume of scheduled airline traffic in this half year increased over that for the 6 months ended 30th September 1983 by 11.4% in terms of passengers and 9.6% in terms of revenue passenger kilometres. These gains have arisen throughout the network with few exceptions.

Freight, mail and charters were also buoyant. In spite of lower sterling, the increase in average yield was more modest at 4.8%.

Consequent upon the 2 year pay agreement which took effect from 1st January 1984, staff salaries have increased, and there have been further expenditures on improvements in passenger services. Depreciation has also increased as new aircraft continue to replace others whose book value had been previously written down to nil.

Despite these factors expenditure has risen at a slightly slower rate than revenue.

The effect of changes in exchange rates on the Airline Operating Surplus is de minimis and the adverse effect on the profit before taxation is £3.5m.

During the half year loan repayments amounted to £204m. The effect of the fall in the value of sterling against the US dollar increased the sterling value of the US dollar loans by £73m with the result that the total bank borrowings only declined from £901m to £770m.

#### Outcome of CAA Report

An announcement was made on 5th October 1984 about the outcome of the CAA Report of July 1984. Arrangements are being made to implement the agreements that were concluded, to take effect on 1st April 1985, subject to obtaining the necessary governmental consents.

The statement incorporates abbreviated extracts. The company intends to publish a full account in its annual report for the year to 31st March 1985. Comparative figures for the year to 31st March 1984 have been extracted from the audited accounts of British Airways Board and its subsidiaries, upon which the auditors issued an unqualified audit report. A copy of these accounts has been delivered to the Secretary of State for Transport.

The world's favourite airline.



challenger  
but world  
nations first

## Mullery's task may go to Pleat

By Clive White

The timing of Alan Mullery's dismissal from the management of Queen's Park Rangers may have seemed odd to some, almost unique, following immediately, as it did, victory on Tuesday evening. But for those who have had to watch a team of quality like Rangers lurch miserably from one disaster to another, the parting of the ways could not have come too soon.

It is always disastrous to see a man lose his job, particularly at this time of year, and it is impossible not to feel some sympathy for Mullery for the size of his task at Loftus Road. Maintaining, never mind improving, upon the success of a popular manager as Terry Venables was always going to be difficult.

Mullery did his best not to disturb Venables' team or tactics, but in both areas he fell marginally and critically short. For instance, the tactics of Venables, which Mullery perpetuated, were acceptable to the supporters only as long as the team were winning. Even here the tactic occasionally fell down - due to lack of practice, it has been said.

Mullery's strongest suit has always been motivation, but the players found him less convincing than Venables. During his six months at the club he was always conscious of the comparison. As early as the second week of the season he was eager to point out that their first three results were better than the previous season's corresponding fixtures. Even on Tuesday night, after they had laboured to victory over the bottom club, Stoke City, he stressed the although in sixteenth position in the first division Rangers were only one point down on last season's results in the same fixtures.

Mullery had his moments of triumph at Rangers, and the brilliant defeat of Nottingham Forest and the draw at Anfield, but they only served to prove that the team were capable of better things. Rangers expect to name a successor before they play Everton, the League leaders, on Saturday. Next Tuesday they play a financially important Milk Cup fourth-round second replay against Southampton. Several managerial names were bandied around yesterday as likely successors, prominently that of Terry Neill, the former Arsenal manager.

George Graham, a former Rangers coach and now leading Millwall's drive for promotion to the second division, would be a better bet. He was present at the Stoke game on Tuesday. The best bet, though, ought to be David Pleat, whom Rangers tried to tempt into the job before Mullery. As a man of almost undivided principles, the fact Larosse will not afford his departure to others. But he is ambitious, and if Rangers offer him total control this time, he might accept.



Midfield marshals on world conquest: Maragoni, now of Independiente, and Molby, of Liverpool

THE TIMES THURSDAY DECEMBER 6 1984

SPORT 27

FOOTBALL: LIVERPOOL FLY TO TOKYO FOR WORLD CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

## Korean minister positive he can keep body of Seoul together

Tokyo (AP) - Despite recent implicit threats of an Eastern bloc boycott of the 1988 Olympics, South Korea's sports minister, Lee Yong-Ho, has forecast that the Seoul Games will be "a great success", with the largest number of teams ever, about 150. Lee said: "If you read statements made by representatives of certain socialist countries very carefully, they don't mention boycott."

Referring to a statement by the Cuban president, Fidel Castro, that Cuba was determined to stay away from the summer Olympics in Seoul, Lee added: "If it is true, it is quite a surprise. The signals we have been receiving are quite different."

"We have contacts, we have discussions with people from [Communist] countries with which we don't have diplomatic relations. From these contacts and discussions we have formed a very strong impression that almost all of them will be coming to Seoul."

Last week, however, Moscow warned of a possible communist boycott of the Seoul Games in a

letter to the International Olympic Committee president, Juan Samaranch, in Lausanne. Also two Soviet IOC members sharply criticized the choice of Seoul and said it would "live rise to many problems".

Even so, Lee said that China, a close ally of North Korea, but which has no diplomatic links with South Korea, "has said repeatedly, and almost officially, they will come."

Above all else we want North Korea to participate at Seoul", he added. "It is a great honour for the Korean people to welcome the Olympics and if North Korea does not turn up, our pride and joy in the Games will be seriously diminished."

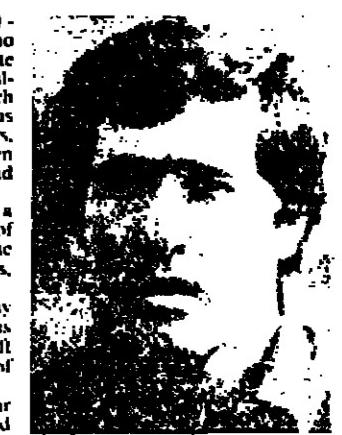
Commenting on reported objections by Samaranch to a plan to stage the final events in the early morning to avoid American prime-time television needs and bring in bigger television payments, Lee said: "Samaranch's position was 'very, very seriously mistaken'."

"When Mr Samaranch made the statement, as he was departing from Kimpus Airport in Seoul, I was there. He said he will not accept any excessively unreasonable kind of scheduling. He said, and I quote, 'we have to respect the welfare of the athletes so we'll not accept the finals at eight o'clock in the morning'."

"We are not talking about early morning finals; we are talking about finals starting from mid-day, let's say 10 o'clock or 11 o'clock."

GOLF

## Rain may upset the man from Spain



Ballesteros: holder

said. "But I'm told the rough is knee-deep and this makes me very happy. I think I can win and so can Gary. Our old guys may not be able to match the long hitters off the tee but we shouldn't miss too many fairways."

Brian's Nick Faldo, joint second behind Ballesteros last year, is also in the field.

Parkin takes 'rookie of the year' award

Stevens Davis and Alex Higgins are on course for a quarter-final meeting at the Mercantile Credit classic at Warrington when the tournament resumes on Friday. Higgins beat 5-0 whitewash over Silvano Franco, but Higgins had a touch of Irish luck to stay in the tournament, defeating Marcel Gauvreau of Canada 5-3.

Tony Knowles, No 2 in the world, and seeded to reach the final, was crushed 5-1 by Joe Johnson, to start a collapse of seeds. The 29-year-old Bolton man grumbled about playing in the morning. "Big matches like this should not be held at 10.30 in the morning. There was no atmosphere in the table and myself were cold," he complained. Tony Leo lost on the last pink to Eugene Hughes of Dublin.

Eddie Charlton, of Australia, slumped 5-1 to Mervin Macleod, of Scotland, who now meets unseeded John Virgo, who sent Bill Werbenik tumbling 5-2.

Steve Longworth, of Blackburn, only a professional for six months, beat David Taylor 5-3, after gaining four qualifying wins to reach the first round.

WARRINGTON: Mercantile Classic. K Stevens (Can) v P Medici (Can) 5-4. Frames scores: Stevens first: 37-41, 25-49, 74-33, 15-64, 22-66, 25-32, 25-32, 25-32, 25-32. P. Ballesteros (Spa) v R Folken (Aus) 5-2. F. Franco (Spa) first: 17-12, 113-16, 85-38, 72-37, 61-59, 94-27, 103-53, 103-53, 103-53, 103-53, 69-53, 57-8, 59-20, 32-62, 32-62, 61-53, 60-49. R. F. Reardon (Shrewsbury) v M Hales (Eng) 5-4. J. Virgo (Eng) v F. Gauvreau (Can) 5-1, 15-9, 95-19, 35-61, 60-74, 102-12, 72-12, 1-6. Hughes (King's Cross) v T. Mao (Morden) 5-4.

The wet weather has increased the chances of the two oldest men competing for the first prize of \$200,000 (£250,000) - Travington, aged 45, and Player, aged 49, who designed this course in the nominally independent state of Bophuthatswana.

"Look, you can never discount Seve. He's a great player and must be in with a good chance," Trevino

said.

The wet weather has increased

the chances of the two oldest men

competing for the first prize of

\$200,000 (£250,000) - Travington,

aged 45, and Player, aged 49, who

designed this course in the nomi-

nally independent state of

Bophuthatswana.

"I've always set high targets for myself," Parkin said, after receiving the £2,000 cheque from Henry Cotton.

"I was virtually unknown when I aimed at getting into the Walker Cup team, and I did just that."

Parkin won over £12,000 for 65th place in the Sperry order of merit for 1984.

The runner-up will get £43,000

and the third-placed player £32,500.

The increase represents a

doubling of prize money over the last

three years and all 150 players

that compete in the open proper will be rewarded with a minimum of £275.

£43,000; 2. £32,500; 4. £25,000; 5. £22,000; 6. £20,000; 7. £18,500; 8. £17,000; 9. £15,000; 10. £14,000.

The 11th championship will receive £65,000

up by £10,000 as the sum collected

by the Spanish. Severiano

Ballesteros, for his dramatic victory

over Tom Watson, of the United

States, on the Old Course last July.

The runner-up will get £43,000

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Ballesteros, for his dramatic victory</p

## CRICKET

# Gatting confirms stature after England stumble

From Richard Streeton

Poona  
Disappointed Indian spectators threw bottles on to the outfield and delayed play for 17 minutes before England went on to complete victory in the first one-day international here yesterday. For the second tie in 72 hours, Gatting redeemed failure by other batsmen. This time his magnificent unbeaten 115 brought England a win by four wickets, with 10 balls to spare.

India, thanks in the main to a sparkling century by Vengsarkar, reached 214 for six wickets from the 45 overs managed by England, chose to field first. When England slumped to 129 for six after 30 overs, the crowd sensed an Indian triumph. Gatting, though, had other ideas. He and Downton steered England to their win, sharing a stand of 86 as they drew heavily on their experience of the limited-overs game. Gatting's command and judgement are emphasized by the fact that he faced 135 balls, hit 12 fours and no fewer than 44 singles.

When England were seven runs short of success, with 20 balls left, the first bottles sailed over the high wire fences into the field. It made it impossible for Binny to remain at long leg. The police presence seemed to increase the bottle-throwing and in the end they withdrew.

Finally play was able to resume and England quickly won as police moved into the public enclosures in force.

Carefully finding the gaps, Gatting drove, pulled and swept with the utmost certainty. He beat his previous highest one-day international score of 96, made against Australia in 1980 at Edgbaston, and, following his first Test hundred on Sunday, confirmed his stature as England's best batsman at the moment.

Vengsarkar became the third Indian, behind Kapil Dev and Shastri, to make a one-day international hundred, and the first to do so against England. Kapil Dev, incidentally, was unable to play because of an injured finger.

Vengsarkar and Srikanth scored at more than six an over towards the end of their second-wicket stand, but India were unable to maintain the run-rate or to mount the closing assault that is so important on these occasions. England began well but sometimes looked a ragged side towards the end of the Indian innings, with several catches going down. England were unfortunate that Cowans, in his sixth over, turned his ankle as he sprawled in his follow-through trying to stop a straight drive by Vengsarkar.

Cowans bowled two more overs at reduced pace before going off for treatment and did not bowl again. Gower was another casualty. He fielded a hit by Shastri and the ball jumped off a rough patch and hit him in the face. He was led off with blood streaming from his nose and later batted with a plaster over it.



Gatting: innings of command and judgement

England must have been delighted when Foster, in his first over, caused Vengsarkar to drop a ball into his wicket from outside the off stump. Srikanth, with a mixture of splendid drives and lucky sticks through the vacant slips. Then followed Vengsarkar put on 118. England came back into the picture when Srikanth and Patel were out in rapid succession. Srikanth gave Edmunds the charge and missed the ball; Patel was run out by a direct throw to the bowler's from Cowans at long-off as he and Vengsarkar sought a second run against Marks.

Vengsarkar on-drive Marks for a splendid six but the same bowler missed return catches from him, one an extremely hard chance, at 77 and 85. Vengsarkar was also dropped by Robinson at extra cover off Marks when he was 83. In the forty-fifth and final over of India's innings, Yashpal and Patel held out to midwicket. Fowler was caught at wide mid-on as he tried to force Chetan Sharma off his legs, in the England innings' third over. Ghai landed a yorker on Robinson's boot in the ninth over and then Lamb mistimed a drive and gave Parbhakar a straightforward return catch in the twelfth over.

Gatting looked in good order from the start and he and Marks missed nothing between the wickets. Their promising start to the wicket-wicket stand ended when Gatting swept a ball from Shastri to backward square leg, where Ghai partially misfielded.

## Scoreboard

INDIA	
K Srikanth & B Edmonds	56
B Vengsarkar & F Foster	105
S Srikanth & B Edmonds	27
J Patel & B Edmonds	11
Total (6 wkt)	244
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-43, 3-47, 4-114, 5-125, 6-214.	
BOWLING: Cowans 8-0-82-4; Foster 10-0-44-1; Edmonds 10-0-45-1; Patel 10-0-48-0; Vengsarkar 6-2-7-1.	
ENGLAND	
G Fowler & V Shastri	5
R Robinson & B Ghai	115
A Lamb & B Patel	3
A J Lamb & B Patel	31
J Cowans & B Patel	4
F H Cowans & B Patel	4
B Downton & B Patel	27
Total (6 wkt)	215
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-14, 2-43, 3-47, 4-114, 5-125.	
BOWLING: Cowans 8-0-82-4; Foster 10-0-44-1; Edmonds 10-0-45-1; Patel 10-0-48-0; Vengsarkar 6-2-7-1.	
H Cowans & N G Cowans & N A Foster did not bat.	

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£14.00  
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B 1. Cairns, J G Branson, M C Smeden, S I Book and E J Chaffell to bet.

PAI OF WICKETS 1-32, 2-29, 3-20, 4-20.

5-AWAYS T-32, 6-T-28, 7-25-2, 8-10-2, 9-8-2, 10-5-2, 11-5-2, 12-5-2, 13-5-2, 14-5-2, 15-5-2, 16-5-2, 17-5-2, 18-5-2, 19-5-2, 20-5-2, 21-5-2, 22-5-2, 23-5-2, 24-5-2, 25-5-2, 26-5-2, 27-5-2, 28-5-2, 29-5-2, 30-5-2, 31-5-2, 32-5-2, 33-5-2, 34-5-2, 35-5-2, 36-5-2, 37-5-2, 38-5-2, 39-5-2, 40-5-2, 41-5-2, 42-5-2, 43-5-2, 44-5-2, 45-5-2, 46-5-2, 47-5-2, 48-5-2, 49-5-2, 50-5-2, 51-5-2, 52-5-2, 53-5-2, 54-5-2, 55-5-2, 56-5-2, 57-5-2, 58-5-2, 59-5-2, 60-5-2, 61-5-2, 62-5-2, 63-5-2, 64-5-2, 65-5-2, 66-5-2, 67-5-2, 68-5-2, 69-5-2, 70-5-2, 71-5-2, 72-5-2, 73-5-2, 74-5-2, 75-5-2, 76-5-2, 77-5-2, 78-5-2, 79-5-2, 80-5-2, 81-5-2, 82-5-2, 83-5-2, 84-5-2, 85-5-2, 86-5-2, 87-5-2, 88-5-2, 89-5-2, 90-5-2, 91-5-2, 92-5-2, 93-5-2, 94-5-2, 95-5-2, 96-5-2, 97-5-2, 98-5-2, 99-5-2, 100-5-2, 101-5-2, 102-5-2, 103-5-2, 104-5-2, 105-5-2, 106-5-2, 107-5-2, 108-5-2, 109-5-2, 110-5-2, 111-5-2, 112-5-2, 113-5-2, 114-5-2, 115-5-2, 116-5-2, 117-5-2, 118-5-2, 119-5-2, 120-5-2, 121-5-2, 122-5-2, 123-5-2, 124-5-2, 125-5-2, 126-5-2, 127-5-2, 128-5-2, 129-5-2, 130-5-2, 131-5-2, 132-5-2, 133-5-2, 134-5-2, 135-5-2, 136-5-2, 137-5-2, 138-5-2, 139-5-2, 140-5-2, 141-5-2, 142-5-2, 143-5-2, 144-5-2, 145-5-2, 146-5-2, 147-5-2, 148-5-2, 149-5-2, 150-5-2, 151-5-2, 152-5-2, 153-5-2, 154-5-2, 155-5-2, 156-5-2, 157-5-2, 158-5-2, 159-5-2, 160-5-2, 161-5-2, 162-5-2, 163-5-2, 164-5-2, 165-5-2, 166-5-2, 167-5-2, 168-5-2, 169-5-2, 170-5-2, 171-5-2, 172-5-2, 173-5-2, 174-5-2, 175-5-2, 176-5-2, 177-5-2, 178-5-2, 179-5-2, 180-5-2, 181-5-2, 182-5-2, 183-5-2, 184-5-2, 185-5-2, 186-5-2, 187-5-2, 188-5-2, 189-5-2, 190-5-2, 191-5-2, 192-5-2, 193-5-2, 194-5-2, 195-5-2, 196-5-2, 197-5-2, 198-5-2, 199-5-2, 200-5-2, 201-5-2, 202-5-2, 203-5-2, 204-5-2, 205-5-2, 206-5-2, 207-5-2, 208-5-2, 209-5-2, 210-5-2, 211-5-2, 212-5-2, 213-5-2, 214-5-2, 215-5-2, 216-5-2, 217-5-2, 218-5-2, 219-5-2, 220-5-2, 221-5-2, 222-5-2, 223-5-2, 224-5-2, 225-5-2, 226-5-2, 227-5-2, 228-5-2, 229-5-2, 230-5-2, 231-5-2, 232-5-2, 233-5-2, 234-5-2, 235-5-2, 236-5-2, 237-5-2, 238-5-2, 239-5-2, 240-5-2, 241-5-2, 242-5-2, 243-5-2, 244-5-2, 245-5-2, 246-5-2, 247-5-2, 248-5-2, 249-5-2, 250-5-2, 251-5-2, 252-5-2, 253-5-2, 254-5-2, 255-5-2, 256-5-2, 257-5-2, 258-5-2, 259-5-2, 260-5-2, 261-5-2, 262-5-2, 263-5-2, 264-5-2, 265-5-2, 266-5-2, 267-5-2, 268-5-2, 269-5-2, 270-5-2, 271-5-2, 272-5-2, 273-5-2, 274-5-2, 275-5-2, 276-5-2, 277-5-2, 278-5-2, 279-5-2, 280-5-2, 281-5-2, 282-5-2, 283-5-2, 284-5-2, 285-5-2, 286-5-2, 287-5-2, 288-5-2, 289-5-2, 290-5-2, 291-5-2, 292-5-2, 293-5-2, 294-5-2, 295-5-2, 296-5-2, 297-5-2, 298-5-2, 299-5-2, 300-5-2, 301-5-2, 302-5-2, 303-5-2, 304-5-2, 305-5-2, 306-5-2, 307-5-2, 308-5-2, 309-5-2, 310-5-2, 311-5-2, 312-5-2, 313-5-2, 314-5-2, 315-5-2, 316-5-2, 317-5-2, 318-5-2, 319-5-2, 320-5-2, 321-5-2, 322-5-2, 323-5-2, 324-5-2, 325-5-2, 326-5-2, 327-5-2, 328-5-2, 329-5-2, 330-5-2, 331-5-2, 332-5-2, 333-5-2, 334-5-2, 335-5-2, 336-5-2, 337-5-2, 338-5-2, 339-5-2, 340-5-2, 341-5-2, 342-5-2, 343-5-2, 344-5-2, 345-5-2, 346-5-2, 347-5-2, 348-5-2, 349-5-2, 350-5-2, 351-5-2, 352-5-2, 353-5-2, 354-5-2, 355-5-2, 356-5-2, 357-5-2, 358-5-2, 359-5-2, 360-5-2, 361-5-2, 362-5-2, 363-5-2, 364-5-2, 365-5-2, 366-5-2, 367-5-2, 368-5-2, 369-5-2, 370-5-2, 371-5-2, 372-5-2, 373-5-2, 374-5-2, 375-5-2, 376-5-2, 377-5-2, 378-5-2, 379-5-2, 380-5-2, 381-5-2, 382-5-2, 383-5-2, 384-5-2, 385-5-2, 386-5-2, 387-5-2, 388-5-2, 389-5-2, 390-5-2, 391-5-2, 392-5-2, 393-5-2, 394-5-2, 395-5-2, 396-5-2, 397-5-2, 398-5-2, 399-5-2, 400-5-2, 401-5-2, 402-5-2, 40



## PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT  
SESSION 1984-85

## BRITISH RAILWAYS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is being made to Parliament in the Session 1984-85 by the British Railways Board ("the Board") for leave to introduce a Bill under the above name or short title for purposes of which the following is a concise summary:

## 1. Construction of the following works:

1. Greater London—  
Work No. 1. A railway (792 metres in length and partly in the existing Snow Hill Tunnel) in the city of London and in the London borough of Islington, forming a re-alignment of the former railway between Farringdon and Blackfriars stations.

Work No. 2 - A railway (650 metres in length) at the King's Cross Freight Terminal of the Board in the London boroughs of Camden and Islington.

Work No. 3A - Roadworks at Manors in the city of Newcastle upon Tyne, comprising realignments of Newbridge Street (including a new bridge over the railways between Newcastle and Edinburgh and between Manors and Tynemouth), Gibson Street, Clarence Street and Steepney Lane, a new road between Newbridge Street and Stoddart Street and widening of Back Newbridge Street and Russell Terrace;

Work No. 4 - A railway (141 metres in length) at Dunston in the parish of Gateshead.

In Cumbria—  
Work No. 5 - A railway (1,236 metres in length) at Abberley Hill, being a re-alignment of the Western Line.

2. Special provisions in connection with the construction and maintenance of the proposed works, including the taking up of parts of the side of the new bridge at Manors referred to above, the lengthening of the proposed number 3 at Farringdon station in connection with Work No. 1; the appropriation of certain existing works for the purposes of Works Nos. 1 and 3A; the construction and operation of level crossings over Wharf Road, in connection with Work No. 2, and over the road serving Dunston Power Station, in connection with Work No. 3A; the incorporation of certain existing power roads to stop up permanent or temporary roads, bridges and footpaths, with or without substitution, and appropriation of sites of certain roads and footpaths so stopped up.

3. Stoppings up at Manors, in connection with Works Nos. JA to 3E, of the footpath between Ingland Place and Stoddart Street, part of Newgate Street, Tynemouth, Stephenson Street, Back Newbridge Street, Russell Terrace and Steepney Lane, including certain private accesses thereto and substitution of new private access for those stopped up.

4. Substitution, at Abberley Hill, of new footpaths for part of the footpath between Manors Road and Abberley Park and for part of the footpath between Oak Street and Glander Park, and stopping up of the parts so substituted; stopping up of Seamer station, Crab Lane, Metes Lane and Hertford House level crossings, all at Seamer, North Yorkshire.

5. Making the Board responsible for expenses in respect of Brumford Road and West Road bridges, in the London borough of Wandsworth, and of Roman Road bridge, in the borough of Basingstoke and Deane, Hampshire, and provision for the reconstruction of those bridges, including the stopping up and appropriation of parts of the roads and footpaths so stopped up, and the removal of public rights of way.

6. Purchase of land or rights in, under or over land in the areas of the proposed works and also in the borough of Poole and at Holton Heath in the parish of Weymouth St. Martin, district of Purbeck, Dorset; temporary possession of land, and other rights in, under or over land in the areas of which the following is a concise summary:

7. Extinguishment of certain rights of way over Whitwick level crossing, Warwickshire, and special provisions for the operation of that crossing, and of Danbury Cross level crossing, Dagenham, Greenwich, and Lambs level crossing, Pembroke. Dated: Padfield level crossing, Ely, Cambridgeshire; and of Cornmill level crossing, Burrow-in-Furze.

8. Power to the Board and Cumbria County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Plymouth, Finsbury, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing and for the operation of the public right of way over it.

9. Power to the Board and Devon County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Plymouth, Finsbury, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing and for the operation of the public right of way over it.

10. Power to the Board, Cleveland County Council and Hartlepool Borough Council to enter into agreements concerning the conversion of Church Street level crossing to a public crossing and the removal of railway bridge and the building part of Dock Street, Hartlepool, special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing, and stopping up of that part of Dock Street and of Stanion level crossing.

11. Power to the Board and the Secretary of State to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Boston, Lincolnshire, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing.

12. Power to the Board and Tyne and Wear County Council to enter into agreements concerning a level crossing to be constructed at Elswick, Newcastle upon Tyne, and special provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of that crossing.

13. Extension of time for compulsory purchase of certain land or rights over land, and to be made by the British Railways Act 1984.

14. Application of section 168 of the Road Transport Act 1972 to the British Transport Police Force in regard to an alleged offence at a level crossing at a road or a road forming an access or approach to railway premises of the Board.

15. Amendment of section 32(12) of the British Railways Act 1966 to permit the British Railways Savings Bank to pay the deposits, not exceeding £5,000, of a deceased depositor without confirmation to the person appearing to be entitled by law to receive the same on production of satisfactory evidence.

16. Relief from obligations of the Board to maintain the bridge over Corporation Creek, Hayle, Cornwall, as a swing bridge to maintain an opening span in the bridge over the afon Nedd, North West Glamorgan; and to provide a stay at Bradford, West Yorkshire, under the railways and works of the board between Valley Road and Sowden Street.

17. Provision of a general nature applicable to or in consequence of the intended Act, including the repeal or amendment of certain specified enactments.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that plans and sections of the works and plans of the land which may be purchased or used under the intended Act, with a book of reference to such plans, have as relate to each of the areas hereinbefore mentioned, been deposited for public inspection with the appropriate officer of the council of the area as follows:

Area

Greater London—  
Metropolitan County of Tyne and Wear—  
County of Dorset—  
County of Gwent—  
County of Hampshire—  
City of London—  
London Borough of Camden—  
London Borough of Islington—  
London Borough of Wandsworth—  
City of Newcastle upon Tyne—  
Borough of Basingstoke and Deane—  
Borough of Blaenau Gwent—  
Borough of Gateshead—  
Borough of Poole—  
District of Purbeck—  
Community of Abergavenny—  
Parish of Wareham St. Martin

On and after 4th December 1984 a copy of the Bill may be inspected and copies obtained at the office of the Clerk of the House of Commons, the latest date for depositing a Petition against it being 30th January 1985. The Bill will be read on 1st February 1985 in the House of Commons and will be read a second time on 2nd February 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st March 1985 when it will be read a third time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fourth time on 2nd March 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st April 1985 when it will be read a fifth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a sixth time on 2nd April 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st May 1985 when it will be read a seventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read an eighth time on 2nd May 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st June 1985 when it will be read a ninth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a tenth time on 2nd June 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st July 1985 when it will be read an eleventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a twelfth time on 2nd July 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st August 1985 when it will be read a thirteenth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fourteenth time on 2nd August 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st September 1985 when it will be read a fifteenth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a sixteenth time on 2nd September 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st October 1985 when it will be read a seventeenth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read an eighteenth time on 2nd October 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st November 1985 when it will be read a nineteenth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a twentieth time on 2nd November 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st December 1985 when it will be read a twenty-first time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a twenty-second time on 2nd December 1985 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st January 1986 when it will be read a twenty-third time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a twenty-fourth time on 2nd January 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st February 1986 when it will be read a twenty-fifth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a twenty-sixth time on 2nd February 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st March 1986 when it will be read a twenty-seventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a twenty-eighth time on 2nd March 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st April 1986 when it will be read a twenty-ninth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a thirtieth time on 2nd April 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st May 1986 when it will be read a thirty-first time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a thirty-second time on 2nd May 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st June 1986 when it will be read a thirty-third time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a thirty-fourth time on 2nd June 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st July 1986 when it will be read a thirty-fifth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a thirty-sixth time on 2nd July 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st August 1986 when it will be read a thirty-seventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a thirty-eighth time on 2nd August 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st September 1986 when it will be read a thirty-ninth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fortieth time on 2nd September 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st October 1986 when it will be read a fortieth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a forty-first time on 2nd October 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st November 1986 when it will be read a forty-second time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a forty-third time on 2nd November 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st December 1986 when it will be read a forty-fourth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a forty-fifth time on 2nd December 1986 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st January 1987 when it will be read a forty-sixth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a forty-seventh time on 2nd January 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st February 1987 when it will be read a forty-eighth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a forty-ninth time on 2nd February 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st March 1987 when it will be read a fifty time on 2nd March 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st April 1987 when it will be read a fifty-first time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fifty-second time on 2nd April 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st May 1987 when it will be read a fifty-third time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fifty-fourth time on 2nd May 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st June 1987 when it will be read a fifty-fifth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fifty-sixth time on 2nd June 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st July 1987 when it will be read a fifty-seventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a fifty-eighth time on 2nd July 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st August 1987 when it will be read a fifty-ninth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a六十th time on 2nd August 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st September 1987 when it will be read a六十-first time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a六十-second time on 2nd September 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st October 1987 when it will be read a六十-third time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a六十-fourth time on 2nd October 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st November 1987 when it will be read a六十-fifth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a六十-sixth time on 2nd November 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st December 1987 when it will be read a六十-seventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a六十-eighth time on 2nd December 1987 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st January 1988 when it will be read a六十-ninth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a七十th time on 2nd January 1988 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st February 1988 when it will be read a七十-first time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a七十-second time on 2nd February 1988 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st March 1988 when it will be read a七十-third time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a七十-fourth time on 2nd March 1988 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st April 1988 when it will be read a七十-fifth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a七十-sixth time on 2nd April 1988 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st May 1988 when it will be read a七十-seventh time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. The Bill will be read a七十-eighth time on 2nd May 1988 after which date all proceedings will be suspended until 1st June 1988 when it will be read a七十-ninth time at the same hour of value of 10.15 am. 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## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

## Choosing the right man

It may be an uncharitable thought but when the government was pressured into setting up an "equal pay for work of equal value" provision by the EEC it did so reluctantly. The cumbersome and lengthy procedures that an applicant has to go through have the effect of putting off all but the hardest of women and one might suspect that they were designed with this in mind. If this is the case then it may prove to be as mistaken as the designs for early man-made nuclear reactors.

A few people, except those close to the case, expected Miss Hayward, who works at the Cammell Laird shipyard, to win her case. How could a canteen worker be compared with the strong craftsmen in what is, by any definition, a "macho" industry? It was a non-runner and the lack of belief was evidenced by the lack of success attached to seminars and lectures on the subject, especially in the north of the country.

## The blinkered

It would have been easier to get personnel managers to attend a seminar on Etruscan Art and persuade them that it had more relevance to their job. It is highly probable that this rather blinkered attitude will be changing – and only just in time.

This victory, if it stands, opens on to a vista of tribunal cases the like of which has not been seen before and a

consequent bundle of upset agreements, customs and practices. Given the nature of the procedure there is a chance however that the decision will be overturned on appeal. The equal value is assessed by an independent expert and the methodology by which this is determined is very much the stuff of experiment. This does not invalidate the decision one whit, but it does leave the door open more widely to challenges than a more traditional system would.

It would be a mistake to underestimate the effects or the potential of these changes. Value is a tricky concept and one that has played but a small part in the remuneration systems of modern Britain, especially where women have been concerned. There has often been a tacit assumption that because a woman does a job it has a low value.

Regrettably unions have gone along with this myth and as women attend union meetings less frequently and in smaller numbers than men it has been assumed that women were satisfied –

at least they were not complaining formally. Interestingly, the men at Cammell Laird who were the comparators were not only in the same union as Miss Hayward but actively supported her. This may not always be the prevailing mood – yet not only may these cases be brought, they may win. Among other factors secretaries often have better qualifications than their supposed superiors.

Relativities and differentials will be upset. Negotiated agreements will be at risk – for the better. Costs will be trodden on, sensitivities will be on show and relative statuses will be at risk; it is a far reaching law.

## The slowest

Job evaluations will have to change, pre-emptively or otherwise and personnel departments will have to be on their toes. But it is not all simple. A woman who wins, has to have the same terms and conditions as the man with whom she has compared herself. This may include a car, golf, cash, membership, and various other perks, some of which a woman may not want.

And to win, if the woman is wise, she will pick the man with the qualifications and the responsibilities that she thinks she can match but who is the worst, or the slowest, at his job because it is an individual comparison not an objective one that is the basis of this new law.

## Newsround

• Bob Crewe writes: Career-minded women determined to get ahead in a man's world are advised by a leading researcher at the Management College, Henley, not to reveal their true feelings when being interviewed by male recruiters. "Type confessions are not the name of the game," explained Sheila Rothwell, director of Henley's Employment Policy Studies. "Women should tell interviewers what they want to hear. Recruiters prefer to hear that a woman does not personally experience discrimination. It may be possible to coach or joke the interviewer into expressing in non-sexist terms, what he really needs to know about her career, stability and willingness to travel".

According to Henley, advice to interviewers not to ask women questions about their marriage and family plans, regularly received from the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Civil Service Joint Review Group and various trade unions, is rarely heeded. Sheila Rothwell feels that the preferred image for women job applicants is to be "groomed, attractive, feminine, but not too overtly sexy or flamboyant". Whether filling in application forms or responding to interview questions, she advises women to make a particular effort to be positive and to emphasise their achievements, particularly in those

areas in which they are most likely to be negatively stereotyped. "Women need practice to avoid beginning their sentences in a negative manner", she commented.

To aid and encourage women to develop their management careers, Henley offers nine scholarships annually to female applicants to its prestige, male-dominated, general management course or to its modular MBA degree programme. These scholarships are designed to help women resume their business or management careers after bringing up a family, or to aid women unable to progress further due to lack of educational opportunity. Further details are available from the Management College, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 3AU.

• The information currently available to expatriates has been further boosted by the publication of a new business journal directly catering to the needs of executives posted abroad. The journal, *The Corporate Expatriate*, is published monthly, and contains bulletins on overseas inflation statistics and exchange rates, jobs, investment, property movements and the arts. Special features in the first two issues included a personal view of China by Edward Heath, and a special report on France by John Alden, the author of *France in the*

1980s. An annual subscription costs £45, and further details are available from the publisher, DCR Enterprises, 9 Orme Court, London W2 4RL (Tel 01-221 6709).

• People who are looking for a career change through redundancy, absence from work, necessity or personal choice, may be interested in a new series of guides published this year by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre (COIC). The books cover education and training opportunities, analysis of the job market and constraints imposed by individual circumstances. They include self-analysis exercises, and contain case studies of people who have changed their careers and found greater personal satisfaction in their new jobs.

The most wide-reaching of the guides, *What Else Can You Do?* is aimed at anyone who has had several years of experience in employment. Other books in the *What Else...* series include guides specifically aimed at housewives, secretaries, nurses and teachers. Each guide costs £2.50 and is available from book sellers or by sending a cheque or postal order for £3 (inc p & p), made payable to the Manpower Services Commission, to Papworth Industries, Papworth Everard, Cambridge CB 8RG.

## Financial Professionals

will find more than just tax-free salaries in Saudi Arabia

A hospital is a complex financial entity. Especially a major hospital equipped and staffed to provide the highest levels of treatment and care to members of Saudi Arabia's National Guard, their wives and children.

Sited just outside Jeddah, it is managed by the British based International Hospitals Group (IHG) in liaison with the British Government in association with IAL.

Finance Manager c£37,000 pa tax free. You would be closely involved not only in supervising day-to-day financial management tasks such as treasury, supplies accounts, payroll and departmental expenditure budgets, but also in more challenging and strategically important activities. For instance, part of your role would be to take a dispassionate view of the financial aspects of new development proposals, and you would also be involved in advising on the financial implications of major policy issues.

It is a position that will make full use of the financial management experience you have accumulated in a career spanning 15 years, using computerised financial systems, including 5 years in a similar post. You should also have a degree and membership of one of the accountancy institutes. Ref. M121/02.

Internal Auditor c£30,200 pa tax free. You will be responsible for monitoring the accuracy of the hospital's financial transactions. Ideally you will have 10 years accountancy experience, including 5 years as an auditor of a large computerised financial system and membership of a professional institute such as ACA, ACMA or ACCA. Ref. M121/02.

What you would earn with IAL. The figures quoted are based on a salary of SR147,000 (£24,186) for the Finance Manager and SR120,000 (£27,906) for the Internal Auditor at a conversion rate of SR4.3—£1, plus a bonus of one month's salary for every 12 months' satisfactory service which is paid as a tax-free lump sum at the end of your time with IAL in Saudi Arabia.

You will benefit not just from a tax-free salary but from free accommodation for you and your family, education allowance, medical care, life insurance and free return flights to the UK.

The hospital complex has many amenities, including a supermarket, restaurant, cinema, swimming pool, gymnasium and tennis courts.

Preference will be given to suitably qualified Saudi Arabian nationals and Arabic speaking personnel.

To apply, please contact the Senior Recruitment Officer, quoting the appropriate reference.

Ref. M121/02.

## Medical Services Manpower Services

Aeradio House, Hayes Road, Southall, Middlesex, UB2 5NJ Telephone: 01-574 5432.

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## Injection Moulding Technician

An experienced Injection Moulding Technician is required to develop and integrate to production new processing and automatic handling techniques, in addition to improving the performance of established units.

An excellent knowledge of moulds and their feed systems is essential, as is the capability of deriving maximum benefit from high quality closed-loop control machines.

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SIMA PLASTICS LTD.,

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Stockport, Cheshire, SK5 6BS.

Telephone: 061-432 0277

## MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

A progressive and dynamic international management consultancy company seeks male and female staff experience in production control/materials management/management training techniques to work in the UK/Europe.

Candidates should be ambitious, creative and open to new ideas. Additional languages and ability to work well with people are real pluses.

Extensive training and exposure to all aspects of business management principles are provided.

This is an exceptional opportunity to gain a wide range of experience in today's business world. Above average salaries.

If you would like the challenge, write to:

DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL

LINK, PO BOX NO. 131

LONDON SW1 18 SBU, UK

## General Appointments

## Design, Production Engineering, Manufacturing?

## ACHIEVE SENIOR MANAGEMENT THROUGH QUALITY

Individual driven by the same philosophy of excellence, who will influence engineering decisions at every stage of the process.

We do not necessarily expect you to be a Quality Manager at present. But whatever your engineering background - Design, Production/Methods or Manufacturing - you must show evidence of outstanding ability. Even more important are personal qualities such as perception and creativity, plus the ability to provide inspirational management and leadership. You must be able to look beyond accepted traditional standards and apply an examining innovative approach to what we believe is central to our business success - the quality of our products.

For a professional ideally aged in their thirties and of degree calibre, who can make quality a way of thinking, manage and motivate staff, we offer a very attractive negotiable package. Future prospects must be impressive, as we see this appointment as a natural career progression into Senior management.

If you think your experience and personal qualities fit in with our specification, call Alan Smith on (0252) 54443 for an initial confidential discussion or write with full CV to him at Solartron Instruments, Victoria Road, Farnborough, Hants GU14 7PW.

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## Product Manager

Health Care

West Sussex

Eschmann Bros & Walsh Limited, a member of the Glaxo Group of Companies, have an international reputation in the field of health care for the manufacture and supply of high quality surgical and medical products.

Right now we seek an energetic Product Manager to join the successful team in our Health Care Division, based at our Lancing head office. Prime responsibilities will be to define new product opportunities, monitor product performance and produce market plans. The work will require heavy involvement in promotional campaigns and product launches.

To succeed in this rewarding and challenging role, you will probably be in your mid 20's/early 30's, self motivated, with at least three years' experience within a marketing or sales environment.

In return we offer all the excellent benefits you would expect from a member of the international Glaxo Group, including profit sharing bonus scheme, company car, non-contributory pension and life assurance schemes. Genuine opportunities exist for career progression.

Please write or call for full details or telephone for an application form to: Miss Tracy Francis, Eschmann Bros. & Walsh Limited, Peter Road, Lancing, West Sussex BN15 8TL. Tel: Lancing (0303) 761122.

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## Experienced Researcher

Urgently required to expand existing Research Department engaged in all aspects of the commercial property market.

A relevant degree is desirable. Previous research experience essential.

## Researcher

Graduate with First Class Degree also urgently required. Must be hard working and willing to put considerable effort into a wide range of topics.

If you are looking for a new career for 1985 please send your cv. to the Personnel Manager at the address below:-

## DEBENHAM TEWSON &amp; CHINNOCKS

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## APPOINTMENT OF KEEPER OF PICTURES AND MAPS

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate qualifications and experience for this position. A knowledge of Welsh and English is essential.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of the Library (Aberystwyth (01544) 3010 ext. 212) and applications must reach the Librarian not later than Saturday, 14 December 1984.

## ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

## MEDIA ANALYST

Salary £7,023 – £8,729

An opportunity has arisen for an individual with initiative and an aptitude for figures creatively to join a small team providing marketing and media data on newspaper and magazine readerships.

The data is used by the sales force to help sell advertisement space in the *Radio Times* and *The Listener* and therefore the ability to analyse and present computer based data in a clear and concise form is crucial. A university degree and proven numerical ability would be an advantage as would some experience of media research work and a familiarity with computer terminals.

Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

Contact us immediately for application form (quote ref. 6140/T and enclose s.a.e.): BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-927 575.

Please note completed application forms must be returned by Wednesday December 19th.

We are an equal opportunities employer

**BBC**  
PUBLICATIONS

## LONDON ECOLOGY CENTRE

The London Ecology Centre is now vesting aimed at providing a focus for ecological activities in London. Opening early in 1985, it will be a base for a wide variety of organisations working in the ecological field, and a venue for exhibitions, meetings and public events. The Centre will be run by a newly formed Trust with premises near Covent Garden and King's Cross.

## MANAGER

Salary: £21,278 per annum

To be responsible for implementing the Trust's policies and for the day-to-day management of the Centre.

-Organising and managing a programme of activities.

-Developing links with other organisations in this field, particularly environmental groups.

-Promoting, managing, exhibitions and other events promoted by the Trust.

-Providing managerial, administrative and financial assistance to the Manager.

-Serving meetings of the Trust.

Organisational and administrative abilities are essential. The post requires enthusiasm and the ability to work effectively with a range of voluntary organisations and with the public. Typing skills essential and word processing an advantage.

Applications with full CV to Mrs V C Barbridge, World Wildlife Fund, 11-13 Octagon Road, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1QU. Closing date: 31 December, 1984.



# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

35

LAKEVIEW COURT  
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A modern luxury development  
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Site of the former St. George's  
School, now a residential develop-  
ment of 21 one and two bedroom  
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School, now a residential develop-  
ment of 12 one and two bedroom  
flats, 12 minutes from Victoria.

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Site of the former Chertsey  
School, now a residential develop-  
ment of 12 one and two bedroom  
flats, 12 minutes from Victoria.

**KELVIN ARDAGHOGHS**

Knightsbridge, a chief probation  
officer, 10.00 Ceefax, 10.30  
Piccadilly, 10.15 Ceefax.

**NEWS AFTERNOON**

With Richard Whiteman and  
Mark Stewart. The weather pro-  
grammes come from Ian McCallum,  
12.57. Regional news (London and  
SE only). Financial report, fol-  
lowed by news headlines (with subtitles).

**PALM MILL** At One includes a  
musical tribute to Glenn Miller  
from RAF Lakeshead. In the  
club, Lesley Kenton has  
advice on getting fit and  
Howie Franklin demonstrates  
his flower arranging skills, 1.45  
Fingerpops (r).

**THE AFTERNOON SHOW**

Presented by Junior and  
Jane Franchi. Topics covered  
today include retirement, antenatal  
care and the skin disease  
psoriasis. Plus Irene Handl  
talks about her two careers –  
as an actress and novelist.

**Beauty is in the Eye**, Dots  
Snow in praise of the women of  
Nashville, Tennessee (r).

**WE ARE AT SEA** The story of  
the raid in March, 1942, on St  
Nazaire. The captain of one of  
the survivors, Captain Michael  
Burnell (r), 1.45 Cartoon, 3.45  
Regional news (not London).

**PLAY SCHOOL**

Presented by Elizabeth Markin, 4.10  
Cartoon, 4.15 Teletubbies.  
Penelope Keith tells the story  
of the Two Princesses (r), 4.30  
Screen Test, Team Up.

**BUTTERCUP BUSTERS**

A repeat of the programme shown  
at noon. 4.15 *Wif Cwec Cwec*.  
Tales of a young duck, 4.20  
Stanley Bagshaw.

**FIRST POST**

Sue Robbie with another  
selection of viewers' letters  
about ITV's children's  
programmes, 4.45 Murphy's  
Mobs, Serial about young  
football fanatics, 5.15  
Blockbusters.

**News 6.00**

Thames Sport presented by  
Steve Rider. Highlights from  
last night's boxing bill at  
London's Alexandra Pavilion  
featuring Marvin Frazier,  
Funso Banjo, Pat Cowdell,  
Terry Marsh and Eric Christie.

**CROSSROADS**

Michael Knight and his computer-controlled  
talking motor car, KITT.

**NEVER THE TWISN**

Comedy series starring David Sinden  
and Windsor Davies as two rival  
antiques dealers. This week they are in competition  
over the lovely Caroline  
Montague but while they warily  
watch each other's movements, a third suitor  
makes an appearance.

**FAIR HOTEL**

Drama series set in the  
swish San Francisco hotel, St  
Gregory's.

**KNIGHT RIDER**

More action and adventure for Michael Knight  
and his computer-controlled  
talking motor car, KITT.

**NEVER THE TWISN**

Comedy series starring David Sinden  
and Windsor Davies as two rival  
antiques dealers. This week they are in competition  
over the lovely Caroline  
Montague but while they warily  
watch each other's movements, a third suitor  
makes an appearance.

**FAIR HOTEL**

Drama series set in the  
swish San Francisco hotel, St  
Gregory's.

**NEWS 6.30**

Tomorrow's World includes a  
demonstration of a special  
clock which can absorb  
everything from tunes to  
bacteria.

**TOP OF THE POPS**

Mike Smith and Gary Davies.  
The Front Line, The first of a  
new comedy series about a  
young black man and his  
Restaurant half-lives.

**ZOO ZOO**

Jeremy Charles, continuing his series on the  
changing face of zoos, examines how they are  
addressing the problem of  
breeding exotic animals  
(Ceefax).

**QUESTION TIME**

Sir Robin Day's guests are Kenneth  
Clarkson, MP, Peter Brook,  
Brocklehurst, Peter Newham  
and Claire Brooks.

**NEWS HEADLINES**

News. A discussion on the return of male power  
and what prevents women  
from challenging it (r).

**WEATHER**

12.25 News. With Julian  
Somerville.

**ROWAN ATKINSON IS  
THE NEED**

As *Mr. Bean*, the new  
comedy series, 7.00 Comedy  
Palace, 7.30 BBC 1.

**JOHN BOLINTH, THE LAST**

programme in the series and  
hosted by Professor Charles  
Handy, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER**

previews *Melvyn Bragg &  
Howard Goodall's The  
Tea Man*, 7.30 BBC 1.

**JOHN MARTYN'S JUNGLE BOOK**

Musician and author John  
Martyn, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ADRIEL THEATRE**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Adriël van der Poel, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

Covent Garden, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA**

Lyric Theatre, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Peter Hall, 7.30 BBC 1.

**THE ROYAL BALLET**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Peter Hall, 7.30 BBC 1.

**THE ROYAL OPERA**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Peter Hall, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ROYAL CONTEMPORARY**

Dance Theatre, 7.30 BBC 1.

**THEATRE**

No Man's Land, Explained,  
Free Setting, 7.30 BBC 1.

**CONCERTS**

Albion Brass Band, 7.30 BBC 1.

**OPERA & BALLET**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Adriël van der Poel, 7.30 BBC 1.

**ENTERTAINMENTS**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Adriël van der Poel, 7.30 BBC 1.

**CONCERTS**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Adriël van der Poel, 7.30 BBC 1.

**THEATRES**

7.30 BBC 1. Directed by  
Adriël van der Poel, 7.30 BBC 1.

**CONCERTS**

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# 'Mothers didn't know children had died, children didn't know mothers had died, men didn't know their families had died'

The full extent of the suffering caused by Monday's explosion at the Union Carbide pesticide plant at Bhopal, in India, is now becoming known. As the death-toll exceeds 2,000, two reports from Bhopal illustrate the enormity of the disaster.

**Daya Ram** carries his dead one-year-old son to the smoking cremation grounds. Young Shahnaz Bee and Abram Khan mourn their father and mother. Everywhere, the quick and the dead are side by side. The blind lead the blind (Harbans Singh Nanda of Associated Press writes from Bhopal).

Thousands of dead cattle lie plated in the streets. Babies cry for milk. The leaves on the trees are yellow and shrivelled. Turnips and spinach in the fields are chemically scorched and covered with a fine white film. Ponds are discoloured and lurid.

The stench of death hangs over the city, mingled with the smoke of funeral pyres. Grave-diggers open mass trenches. Tailors are stitching shrouds. Doctors are struggling to prevent a second tragedy: an epidemic.

The 900,000 people are stunned and grieving for the victims of the poisonous gas. Many of them, poor and ignorant and illiterate, still fail to understand what happened in their slums of mud, thatch and rubble opposite the pesticide plant.

Many fail to understand the concept of gas; they thought the plant manufactured medicine. Many said they did not know that something terrible could happen and when they heard the factory siren they should run for their lives.

## He knows his son

### is going blind

In Jaiprakash Nagar across the street, more than 200 people died. At least half were children too weak and under-nourished to outrun the white cloud of gas, too frail to fight the effects of the poison.

Many of the dead were discovered when the authorities broke down shanty doors bolted from within. The people had tried to hide from the fumes which turned their shacks into gas chambers. Hundreds died in their sleep and hundreds more were overcome as they fled, coughing

and vomiting. They stampeded out of the city. Some were run over by cars and buses in the panic.

"We were choking and our eyes were burning. We could barely see the road through the fog, and sirens were blaring. We didn't know which way to run," Ahmed Khan said. "Everybody was very confused. Mothers didn't know their children had died, children didn't know their mothers had died and men didn't know their whole families had died." Major Girish Tiwari of the local police said: "Anyone who was left alive ran away blindly."

### Fumes turned shacks into gas chambers

The city became like a big gas chamber, according to Indira Iyengar, chairman of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity who were nursing the stricken. "These are illiterate, poor people. They don't understand what happened. Many are still asking me to explain what came in the night and blinded them and killed their families. They don't know what hit them."

Two women in tattered saris walk down the street. One is blinded and whimpering, holding a dirty cloth over her eyes. She is led by the other holding a dirty cloth over one eye.

Eight-year-old Manu rubs his burning eyes and begs his father for toy goggles. But Kedar Nath knows his son is going blind.

"The doctors said he will not be able to see this glittering world. My son was my whole world and now that has been snatched from me."

Abdul Karim said: "It is a sin to bury two bodies in one grave but we must bury three and four and more together. I pray Allah I never have to do this again."

At the Chola Ghat cremation ground, bodies were burnt in stacks of 25 because there was not enough firewood. Women



Struck down: A woman victim being taken away to hospital

## Battle against death in the ward

**Bhopal (NYT)** — In the emergency room of the university hospital here, doctors and nurses struggled to save seven children.

Aged between one and six, they thrash in agony on their beds, choking, vomiting and screaming to suck in air. Parents and relatives watch helplessly as doctors place intravenous feeding tubes in the children's arms and oxygen tubes in their noses and mouths.

"Their chances of survival are 50-50," DR H. H. Trivedi, the hospital's deputy superintendent, said. He was one of 450 doctors and medical students who worked on Monday and Tuesday to save thousands of lives.

As he carries his son, Daya Ram says: "We never expected anything like this. But even so, there's no way for us to live anywhere else. Even now, where is the land? Where is the money?"

A band of angry young students calls the factory an evil which must be removed. "If the factory is not removed from India, we will set it on fire," said one. We are right next door. How can we live in the shadow of death?"

As the children battled against death in the emergency ward,

grieving parents, spouses and friends elsewhere in the city watched the cremation or burial of about 700 bodies. Dr Trivedi and other medical officials said they had treated at least 20,000 people at the hospital.

Tens of thousands of Bhopal residents awoke with burning eyes, sore throats and shortness of breath, many others died in their sleep.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, visited hospitals during a tour of the city. "It is a very sad scene. This is a terrible tragedy whose full extent is not yet known. The people of Bhopal must have courage."

All five hospitals in the city were overflowing. Voluntary organizations set up tents on the

hospital grounds where hundreds of men, women and children tried to sleep. "We were terribly afraid that they were all going to die on us when they first came because they were just not getting any air," Dr Trivedi said.

Health authorities were able to save many thousands with prompt treatment. "Hundreds of people helped to bring patients to the hospital — rickshaw pullers, scooter drivers, army lorries and private vehicles," he said. Otherwise the toll could be even higher.

Packs of dogs could be seen digging up the shallow graves of the newly buried and one father was seen vainly trying to chase them away from the body of his four-year-old son.

## Merit rise offered to top civil servants

Continued from page 1  
the senior level because the staff in those grades would be responsible for administering any wider scheme to cover the 600,000-member Civil Service as a whole.

The Cabinet has yet to take such a decision and much would clearly depend on the attitude of the unions.

Lord Gowrie, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, announcing the scheme in the Lords yesterday, said: "The Government believe it right to provide additional incentives to good performance. This becomes more important in a contracting organization, where there are reduced opportunities for promotion, which hitherto has been the main means of giving recognition to good performance."

"Performance-related pay is widely recognized as a valuable management tool and has been recommended to the Civil Service on a number of occasions."

Grades affected	Pay	Numbers
Grade 3 Under Secretary	£22,500	502
Grade 4 Executive Directors	£26,900	268
Grade 5 Assistant secretaries and equivalents	£20,013	224,317
Grade 6 Senior principals and equivalents	£16,229	221,034
Grade 7 Principals and equivalents	£11,757	13,300
	£16,635	

## Nott dismisses accusations on Belgrano

Continued from page 1  
undercover forces on the Falklands to gain information about Argentine positions, in preparation for landing and repossessing the islands. "The Belgrano was a threat to Woodward carrying out his mission."

There was also the possibility, given the Belgrano's position south of the exclusion zone, that she might try and skirt round south of the task force and recapture South Georgia.

• A former Royal Navy Lieutenant, Mr Narendra Sehia, who was serving aboard the HMS Conqueror when it sank the Belgrano has issued write-up and breach of copyright against *The Observer* for publishing extracts from his diary.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Books — hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week

**FICTION** *Babies in Rhinoceroses*, by Shona Mackay (Abacus, £2.75)

*The Rose Garden*, by Natalie Saracco, translated by Maria Jolas (Cald & Boyars, £5.95)

*Death Dies Hard*, by Ruth Rendell (Arrow, £1.95)

**NON-FICTION** *A Teacher's Guide to African Literature*, by H. B. Moody, Elizabeth Gunner and Edward Finnegan (Macmillan, £4.95)

*Letters to Greece*, by Michael Haag and Neville Lewis (Michael Haag, £2.95)

*Nineteen Eighty-Four and Beyond*, Nigel Calder takes to his computer about the future (Penguin, £2.95)

*Reproductive Rituals, the Perception of Fertility in England from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century*, by Angus McLaren (Methuen, £5.95)

*Women and the Law*, by Susan Atkins and Brenda Hoggatt (Blackwell, £5.95)

### Roads

London and South-east: M25: Lane closures between junctions 10 and 11, Wisley to Chertsey, delays. M10: Closed nightly (northbound) from Park Street roundabout to St Albans diversions via A405 to junction 6 of the M1 near Garston.

Midlands: M6: Outside lanes on north and southbound carriageways between junctions 3 and 4 closed, delays. A34: Birmingham road at Stratford-on-Avon, roadworks, diversions.

Wales and West: A409: Between junction 24 and Raglan, clockwise at Llanidloes, diversions. A40: Exeter to London road at Sticklepath, improvement work, temporary lights, and at Lifton, lights.

North: A6125: Great North Road, Newcastle, roadworks, delays. A1(M): Between Blackhall and Jarrow, interchange (Tyne and Wear). Construction of new bridge.

Scotland: A7: At Eskbank, surface repairs, single lane traffic with 24 hour lights. A9: Glasgow Road between Needles Road and Pitheavil Crescent, lane closures, information supplied by the AA.

### Community chest

A nationwide scheme to encourage small-scale community conservation projects was launched yesterday by the Conservation Foundation and Trusthouse Forte. Grants of £1,000 or less will be awarded monthly from January. Brochures (with application form) are available from the Conservation Foundation, 11a West Halkin St, London SW1X 0JL (01-235 1743) or at any THT hotel, Little Chef or motorway service area.

### The pound

London and South-east: M25: Lane closures between junctions 10 and 11, Wisley to Chertsey, delays. M10: Closed nightly (northbound) from Park Street roundabout to St Albans diversions via A405 to junction 6 of the M1 near Garston.

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### Anniversaries

Birth: Henry VI, reigned 1421-61, 1470-71, -1471; 1476, 1477; Warren Hastings, governor-general of India, Churchill, Oxfordshire, 1702; Joseph Gay-Lussac, chemist and physicist, Saint Leonard-de-Noblat, France, 1778.

Death: Jean Baptiste Chardin, painter, Paris, 1779; Louis Blanc, socialist, Cannes, 1882; Anthony Trollope, London, 1882.

The Irish Free State was established, 1922.

Today is the Feast of Saint Nicholas, bishop of Myra in Lycia. Despite the little that is known of his life he has been a popular saint in the East and West for many centuries. He is the patron saint of seafarers, merchants, pawnbrokers, perfumers and children. To the last he was particularly popular in Sicily. He is the patron saint of Russia and his cult was widespread to the extent of giving his name to the Kent village of St Nicholas of Wade.

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The words of Rules 2 and 3 have been changed.

The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

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